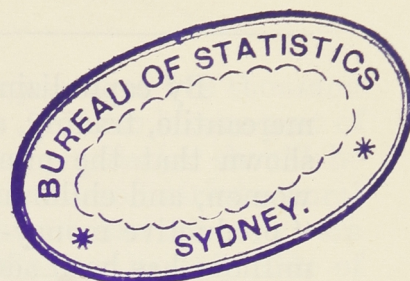


1879.

QUEENSLAND.



VITAL STATISTICS, 1878.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Vital Statistics of the Colony.

The several tables appended hereto, compiled by the Deputy Registrar-General, contain full particulars of the registration of the marriages, births, and deaths in Queensland for the year ending December, 1878. I have added an analysis of the figures, with some shorter tables for more convenient ordinary use.

Civil registration in England began on the first of July, 1837. It is found that in the 39 years from the beginning of the first complete year of registration, 1838, to the end of 1876, there were, as estimated, 27,571,509* births and 17,079,018 deaths. Thus, 10,492,491 appears to have been added to the population in the period named by natural increase. This, it seems, is 1,200,609 more than as determined by the Census enumerations, and it is inferred that the additional number must have left England by emigration in excess of immigration.

The Registrar-General remarks, that the policy of the nation during the period referred to has been one of progress. He tells us, that in 39½ years "there have been added to the population of the United Kingdom, 7,619,759† people, "who, valued as land is valued, by the annual yield of net profit, constitute an "addition of twelve hundred and twelve millions of pounds sterling to the wealth "of the nation."

* The number registered was only 26,129,906, the estimated number not registered being 1,441,603, or about 5 in every 100. The registration of births was made compulsory in England by the Amended Act of 1875.

† The emigration from Scotland and Ireland has been in proportion to population more extensive than from England, and the increase of the United Kingdom in the 39½ years was 7,619,759.—See *Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England*, page VI.

By capitalizing the earnings, fees, salaries, and wages of the professional, mercantile, trading, and working classes, deducting cost of their maintenance, it is shown that the minimum value of the population of the United Kingdom, men, women, and children, is £159 a head*; “that is, the value inherent in them as a “productive money-earning race.” Thus we are told that upwards of a thousand millions has been added to the wealth of the United Kingdom in the period named. But this is not all. Our attention is directed also to the fact that besides the seven millions and three-quarters of people added to the population at home, we have, during the same period, sent 8,013,267† sons and daughters to seek their fortunes abroad. Valuing the emigrants as the agricultural labourers have been valued at home—taking age and service into account—the value of emigrants in 1876 was £175 per head; and the Registrar-General proceeds, “If we may venture to “apply this standard to the whole period, it will follow that the money value of “the eight millions of people that left England, Scotland, and Ireland in the years “1837–76 was £1,400,000,000 (fourteen hundred millions of pounds),” or an average of about thirty-five millions a year. The writer adds, “It may be con- “tended that emigration is a loss to the mother country, but experience proves that “simultaneously with this emigration there has been a prodigious increase of the “capital of the country: wages have risen, and the value of the labourer has risen “in proportion. . . . Taking a wider view, the emigrants create articles “of primary use with which in exchange they supply the mother country; they “have sent to England in the 39 years wheat, cotton, wool, gold, to the value of “hundreds of millions.” He might have added, those of them who emigrate to our Australian Colonies consume British manufactures and goods to the amount of some £8 17s. 6d.‡ per head for every man, woman, and child; thus creating a great and ever increasing market for the products of British capital and skill.

It is remarked that the economic value of population depends much upon the amount of intelligence possessed, and knowledge acquired, and especially upon the health and long life of the people; and there can be no doubt that the economic value of the British population has been materially increased during the period referred to by sanitary measures. The Registrar-General proceeds, “The truths “established, the facts ascertained, the remedies discovered in the thirty-nine years “past, await their full administrative application in the years to follow; and the “savings of time wasted in sickness, as well as of precious lives lost in youth and “manhood, will enhance the value of the population to an incredible extent. . . . “Every improvement in health recorded makes it clearer and clearer that the gloom “of sickness and premature death flies away before sanitary measures; and when “the qualified health officers, whom the Universities are offering to examine, are “in suitable positions under enlightened local authorities all over the country, they “will, no doubt, prove as efficient in preventing, as their medical brethren are in “treating, sickness. The result on human happiness cannot be calculated; but a “future industrial census will show in a very definite shape its effect in raising the “economic value of the population. The mean life-time by the English Life Table “is 40·86 years: by the Healthy Life Table it is 49·0 years, which is attainable in “every well organised State. It is fair to assume that if a fifth part be added to “the mean life-time at least a fifth part will be added to the worth of a living and “labouring population. Upon this estimate ten hundred and fifty million pounds “(£1,050,000,000), will be added to the economic value of the population of the “kingdom.”

These figures and observations are quoted because they appear especially suggestive to us in this part of the world, where, in this colony alone, in the last

* See *Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England*, page VII.

† Only about 6,580,000 are accounted for by the official returns, which were imperfect in two ways: they neither included the whole of the emigrants nor recognised emigrants returning, recently in large numbers. See *Census Report, 1871*, where this was first demonstrated, and *Emigration Report, 1877*.—See *Thirty-ninth Annual Report of Registrar-General of England*, page VIII.

‡ Returns from the Board of Trade show that the exports from the United Kingdom of Great Britain to the Australian Colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia in the ten years ending 1877, amounted to £17,562,997, or £8 17s. 5d. per head of the population of the colonies. The exports during the same period of ten years to the United States of America were valued at £19,885,893, or about 9s. 2d. per head of the population of the American States.

ten years, we have been importing population at the average rate of five thousand persons, at a money cost of nearly £100,000 in the year. If there be one part of the world more than another where the economic value of population should be recognised, it is surely in young communities like ours with great and varied natural resources, wanting only labour and capital for their development, and where we are taxing ourselves heavily to increase our population by bringing in shiploads of people at a great cost from the opposite side of the world.

If true sanitary measures may be the means of saving one-fifth of the waste from ordinary mortality in older countries, the same may be effected here, in our large towns at least, and a few hundreds of thousands spent in sound permanent sanitary measures would, perhaps, be more wisely laid out than in an importation to the like value of fresh people to supply the waste of life in crowded, ill-drained, and uncleanly towns.

The influence of scarcities and of the high prices of corn and meat on the mortality of the people of England has been the subject of papers recently read before learned societies, and forms an important element in the reports of the Registrar-General. High prices, reduced wages, bad harvests, have much to do with the mortality tables in old and thickly populated countries, and figure prominently from time to time in the reports on Vital Statistics of the country. Thus it is recorded, that in 1875 the harvest was unsatisfactory, and no less than 51,876,517 cwts. of wheat (value upwards of 27 millions of pounds) were imported from foreign countries. In 1876, the meat imported was 788,973 cwts., of the value of £2,112,445, and the value of meat and animals, exclusive of cows, was £8,275,729.

Happily in Australia, though harvests are often bad, and we should be glad enough to have the supplying of a good share of the eight millions of pounds worth of animals and meat to our hungry brethren at home, we do not die from any want of plenty to eat, and wages are so high that no fluctuation in this matter ever becomes a question of the Vital Statistics of the country; excepting, perhaps, that too high a rate of wages sometimes induces intemperance, and in this way may serve to swell the death-rate from excess.

REGISTRATION.

The Queensland Registers for the year 1878 have received 14,505 additional names. There have been 2,888 persons married, 7,397 children have been born, and there have been 4,220 deaths. The registrations for 1877 were 13,496, so that there was an increase of 1,009 in the past over the previous year in the number of persons registered.

The rates of marriages, births, and deaths have been as follows:—

					Per thousand persons living.
Marriage-rate, persons	...	...	...	...	13·97
Births	...	...	...	...	35·77
Deaths	...	...	...	...	20·41

Thus there have been of persons married about 1 to 71 persons living; there has been 1 birth to 28 persons living, and 1 death to 49 persons living, during the year, in the colony.

The Queensland Registers now contain 151,091 names, as shown in the printed Indices kept in all the registry offices, both in Brisbane and in the country districts, for the convenience of the public in making searches into the registers.

There are 52 Country Registry Districts, from which returns are regularly received in the office of the Registrar-General. A return of the Registry Districts, with the names of the persons holding the office of Metropolitan and Country District Registrars during the year 1878, will be found at page 42 of this Report—Appendix B.

The amount paid to the District Registrars, being at the rate of two shillings and sixpence for each registration, was £1,190, the particulars being shown in the following table :—

A.

SHOWING amounts for FEES received by the DISTRICT REGISTRARS throughout the Colony during the Year for REGISTRATION of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS throughout the Year 1878.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balonne	15	15	0	Brought forward ...	587	5	0
Blackall	7	5	0	Kennedy South	0	17	6
Bowen	14	0	0	Leichhardt	17	10	0
(Brisbane given below.)				Logan	37	10	0
Bundaberg	22	5	0	Mackay	48	10	0
Burke	2	15	0	Maranoa	25	15	0
Burnett	18	12	6	Marathon	10	12	6
Caboolture	25	12	6	Maryborough	103	5	0
Cardwell	4	5	0	(Oxley given below.)			
Charleville	5	2	6	Palmer	15	7	6
Clermont	22	12	6	Peak Downs	6	17	6
Cook	34	10	0	Rockhampton	106	10	0
Cunnamulla	1	17	6	Somerset	3	10	0
Dalby	26	12	6	Springsure	14	7	6
Darling Downs North ...	22	5	0	Stanley	8	12	6
„ East	32	10	0	Stanthorpe	20	15	0
„ West	4	17	6	St. Lawrence	6	0	0
„ Central	17	2	6	Tambo	4	12	6
Drayton and Toowoomba ...	98	0	0	Taroom	3	0	0
(East Moreton given below.)				Tiaro	9	2	6
Etheridge	1	15	0	Townsville	36	0	0
Fassifern	17	7	6	Warrego	2	7	6
Gilberton	0	2	6	Warwick	39	15	0
Gladstone	8	17	6	West Moreton	61	7	6
Gympie	51	2	6	Westwood	9	17	6
Ipswich	83	5	0	Wide Bay	10	12	6
Kennedy North	48	15	0				
Carried forward ...	£587	5	0	TOTAL ...	£1,190	0	0

NOTE.—The fees for searches and certified copies of entries as well as for late registrations paid into the General Registry Office in Brisbane are not retained by the Registrar-General, but are included in the daily income of the Department and paid into the bank to the credit of the Government.

The Registrars are also entitled to charge twenty shillings for each marriage, and small fees for searches and certified copies of entries, as fixed by statute; the fees for late registration being paid in all cases through the Registrar-General into the public Treasury.

The fees collected in the General Registry Office during the year, paid to Revenue, have amounted to £113 0s. 1d., as follows :—

Certified copies of entries, births, deaths, and marriages, 338 at 2s.	£33	16	0
Searches, births and deaths, 79 at 5s.,	£19	15	0
„ marriages, 51 at 2s.	5	2	0
	24	17	0
Fines for late registrations of births, under 31 Vic., No. 7, 432 at 2s. 6d.	£54	0	0
Less commission on Post Office Orders	0	0	3
	53	19	9
	£112	12	9
Collected for postage	0	7	4
Total collections	£113	0	1

The fees for searches and certified copies of entries are as provided in Schedule B of 19 Vic. No. 34, and Schedule G, 28 Vic. No. 15. It seems desirable that they should be altered, so as to make the charge for searches for births, deaths, and marriages the same. The fees for certified copies of entries might well be fixed at three shillings and sixpence, and those for searches at half-a-crown each.

TABULATION.

The tables I. to XXII. prepared under the direction of the Deputy Registrar-General, Mr. Blakeney, give a full detail of the marriages, births, and deaths during the year.—See Appendix A.

Table I. shows the number of persons who arrived in the colony by sea during 1878.

Table I. continued, shows the number who left the colony in 1878.

Table II. shows estimated population to the 31st December, 1877; the number of births, deaths, and marriages registered in Queensland during the year 1878; the estimated population and estimated mean population of the colony for the year 1878.

Table III. gives the number of births registered in each quarter of the year 1878.

Table IV. shows the number of marriages registered during the year 1878 in each Registry District, according to the rites of the several religious denominations, or under "*The Registration and Justices Marrying Act*" by District Registrars.

Table V. shows nationality of husbands and wives; all persons whose marriages were registered in the year 1878.

Table VI gives the various ages of husbands and wives when married, for the year 1878.

Table VII. shows the number of deaths registered in Queensland, in each quarter of the year 1878, in each Registry District.

Table VIII. gives the number of deaths of children under five years of age, registered during the year 1878.

Table IX. shows nationalities of persons, males and females, whose deaths were registered in 1878.

Table X. shows occupations of persons who died in Queensland during the year 1878.

Table XI. exhibits causes of death in Queensland during the year 1878, arranged in the order of degree of fatality.

Table XII. *Males*—causes of death at different periods of life, registered during the year 1878.

Table XIII. *Females*—Causes of death at different periods of life, registered during the year 1878.

Table XIV. *Males and Females* together—Causes of death at different periods of life registered during the year 1878.

Table XV. shows the causes of death of males and females registered in Queensland in each separate month of the year 1878.

Table XVI. gives the causes of death of males in each Registry District in the colony in 1878.

Table XVII. gives the causes of death of females in each Registry District in the colony in 1878.

Table XVIII. shows causes of death of males and females in the several Registry Districts.

Table XIX.—Causes of death of males in the Registry District of Brisbane.

Table XX.—Causes of death of females in the Registry District of Brisbane.

Table XXI.—Causes of death of persons, males and females, at different periods of life, in the Registry District of Brisbane in 1878.

Table XXII.—Causes of death of males and females in each month of the year 1878, in the Registry District of Brisbane.

A synopsis of the Vital Statistics of Queensland, completed for twenty-one years, from 1858 to 1878 inclusive, will be found immediately following this Report. It shows :—

First.—Population of each year, increase, numerical and centesimal; and the proportion of the sexes.

Secondly.—Mean population of each year, with numerical and centesimal increase.

Thirdly.—Births, with their proportion to the mean population of each year, and their increase, numerical and centesimal.

Fourthly.—Deaths, their proportion to mean population, and their annual numerical and centesimal increase.

Fifthly.—Infantile mortality, and its proportion to mean population, with its numerical and centesimal increase or decrease.

Sixthly.—Marriages, increase or decrease, numerical and centesimal, and proportion to mean population of each year.

METEOROLOGY.*

Appendix C is the Report of the Meteorological Observer, attached, as usual, to this Report on the Vital Statistics, though not prepared under the direction of this Department.

The Report presents a variety of information, giving—

First.—A summary of observations taken at Brisbane and at Cape Moreton, showing mean of barometer, mean shade temperature of air, mean temperature of evaporation, mean humidity, heat by exposed thermometers and thermometers in shade, rainfall, total evaporation, ozone, electricity, and prevailing winds during the months of the year 1878.

Secondly.—*Rainfall* in each month for ten years from 1869 to 1878, with latitude and longitude, in three parts of the country, viz., Brisbane, Springsure, and Warwick; at distances of ten, ninety, and one hundred and sixty miles from the coast, and at heights of 130, 1,500, and 1,520 feet.

Thirdly.—*Rainfall in Queensland* during the year 1878 on 50 stations; 19 of them within ten miles of the sea-coast; and of those exceeding ten miles, 10 of them seaward of the coast-range, and 21 inland from the range.

Fourthly.—Temperature taken at Brisbane, the metropolis, for each day of each month of the year 1878; the temperature of the air, maximum and minimum in shade; maximum in sun (solar radiation), and minimum taken on grass.

Fifthly.—Range of temperature at Brisbane each day in each month in the year 1878 in shade; also readings of barometer at Brisbane, and rainfall at Brisbane for all the days of the year 1878.

In one of his annual statements the Meteorological Observer says:—

“It is to be regretted that the means do not exist to furnish reports of the different parts of the colony, which, from its great extent, presents a variety of climatic features not likely to be met with in any other colony.”

POPULATION.

The increase of population during the year has been seven thousand four hundred and twenty-six, 2,684 males and 4,742 females. As compared with former years the addition to our population has been very small. This will be seen as follows:—

				Increase.	Males.	Females.
1878	...	...	...	7,426	2,684	4,742
1877	...	...	...	15,984	11,041	4,943
1876	...	...	...	15,572†	11,011	4,561
1875	...	...	...	17,771	13,412	4,359
1874	...	...	...	16,827	10,706	6,121

The increase in 1878 is seen to have been less than half that of the former year, and less than 42 per cent. of that of 1875. The natural and immigration increase for the year is found to be 3·65, as against 8·54 in 1877, 8·58 in 1876, and 10·81 in 1875.

* At the conference of Statists of the Australian Colonies, held a few years since in Tasmania, it was recommended that a Meteorological Observer's Report should be published in connection with the Vital Statistics of each colony. The above was written in anticipation of the usual Report from the Meteorological Observer, which has unfortunately not been received in time for publication with these Statistics.

† Though the actual increase in 1876 was 15,572, it was necessary to estimate it at 5,812, to allow for the difference as it appeared by Census returns.—See Report of Vital Statistics, 1876, page IV.

The following table gives the increase, males and females, of population, in each quarter, for the year 1878; showing the natural increase and the immigration increase by sea. No correct estimate can be made of the interchange across the border.

B.
SHOWING INCREASE to POPULATION in 1878, by EXCESS of BIRTHS over DEATHS, and IMMIGRATION over EMIGRATION by SEA, including places beyond the Australian Colonies, in each Quarter of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Natural Increase.	Total Increase* or Decrease† by Immigration over Emigration.
FIRST QUARTER.					
Estimated Population on the 1st January	124,924	78,160	203,084	711	*120
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the Quarter	197	514	711		
Increase in Female Population by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the Quarter ... ..	...	245	245		
Decrease in Male Population by excess of Emigration over Immigration by Sea during the Quarter	125,121	78,919	204,040	...	...
	125	...	125		
POPULATION ON THE 31ST MARCH	124,996	78,919	203,915		
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE QUARTER	72	759	831		
SECOND QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st April	124,996	78,919	203,915	834	*1,772
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the Quarter	271	563	834		
Increase by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the Quarter	793	979	1,772		
POPULATION ON THE 30TH JUNE	126,060	80,461	206,521	...	...
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE QUARTER	1,064	1,542	2,606		
THIRD QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st July	126,060	80,461	206,521	983	*2,394
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the Quarter	375	608	983		
Increase by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the Quarter	1,315	1,079	2,394		
POPULATION ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER	127,750	82,148	209,898	...	...
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE QUARTER	1,690	1,687	3,377		
FOURTH QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st October	127,750	82,148	209,898	649	*4,288 Total in-crease.
Increase by excess of Births over Deaths during the Quarter	202	447	649		
Increase in Female Population by excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea during the Quarter ... ..	...	307	307		
Decrease in Male Population by excess of Emigration over Immigration by Sea during the Quarter	127,952	82,902	210,854	...	†37 Total de-crease.
	344	...	344		
POPULATION ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1878	127,608	82,902	210,510		
Increase in Female Population during the Quarter ... ..	...	754	754	...	...
Decrease in Male Population during the Quarter	142	...	142		
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE QUARTER ... ..	...	...	612		
INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING THE YEAR	2,684	4,742	7,426	3,177	*4,249 Nett in-crease.

By a comparison of this table with the corresponding ones of former years, it will appear that the proportion of males to females in the increase is strangely reversed. While in former years the proportion of males to females has been about as 10 to 6, 11 to 5, 11 to 4, and 13 to 4, in the past year the males in the increase have been much less than the females, being in the proportion of only 26 males to 47 females. This will be more plainly shown as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
1874 Increase	10,706	6,121
1875 „	13,412	4,359
1876 „	11,011	4,561*
1877 „	11,041	4,943
1878 „	2,684	4,742

The solution of this is, that the immigration, which has of late years been largely composed of males, has greatly decreased throughout the year. In the first quarter the increase from this source was only 120, as against 4,324 in the March quarter of 1877. In the second quarter it was 1,772, as against 5,032 in the same quarter of 1877. The third quarter, the immigration increase was more than in the corresponding quarter of 1877; but in the December quarter there was an actual

* Proportion of males and females in actual increase.—See Note.

decrease, the number of persons leaving the colony being 37 over the arrivals. There was an increase in the female population by excess of immigration over emigration of 307, but a decrease of males by departures over arrivals of 344.

The natural increase from excess of births over deaths is seen to have been 3,177, which is in the ratio of 1·56 per cent., calculated on the whole population of the previous year. This is actually less, and much less in proportion to the population, than in the previous year, when the increase from this source was 3,796, or at the rate of 2·03 per cent. In 1876 it was in the ratio of 1·89 per cent.

The lower rate of natural increase is the result of a low birth-rate and of a high death-rate for the year.

The September quarter shows, as usual, the largest natural increase, or 983 births over deaths; and the December quarter shows the smallest, the number being 649.

The increase from immigration over emigration, or arrivals over departures by sea, as shown in the table, was 4,249; or in the proportion of 2·09 per cent. to the whole population to the end of the former year. The increase of the year 1877 was 12,188, or in the ratio of 6·51 per cent. over the population at the beginning of that year.

The smallness of the increase in immigration over emigration has arisen chiefly from the large number of departures and the few arrivals of Chinese. There is also a decrease of Polynesians. The numerical increase by European immigration in the year has been 6,557, from which must be taken a decrease of 2,136 Chinese and 172 Polynesians, leaving the actual increase by immigration 4,249, as above stated.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

Males and females in total increase for the year 1878 were 2,684 of the former and 4,742 of the latter. The male increase was in the proportion of 2·15 per cent. to the number of males living at the end of the former year, as against 9·69 in 1877; and of 1·32 per cent. to the whole population as estimated to December, 1877, as against 5·90 in the former year over the whole population of 1876.

The female increase was in the ratio of 6·07 per cent. to the number of females living at the end of the former year, as against 6·75 per cent. in 1877 to the number living at the end of 1876; and in the proportion of 2·33 per cent. to the whole population as estimated at the end of 1877, as against 2·64 in the previous year over the whole population of 1876.

These proportionate increases over males and females living, and over the whole population for the past and previous years, may be more easily seen as follows:—

TOTAL INCREASE, 1878.

			Ratio per cent. of Increase over number of Males and Females living, as estimated to 31st December, 1877.				Ratio per cent. of Increase over the whole Population, as estimated to 31st December, 1877.
Males	...	2,684	2·15	...			1·32
Females	...	4,742	6·07	...			2·33
— 7,426							— 3·65

TOTAL INCREASE, 1877.

			Ratio per cent. of Increase over number of Males and Females living, as estimated to 31st December, 1876.				Ratio per cent. of Increase over the whole Population, as estimated to 31st December, 1876.
Males	...	11,041	9·69	...			5·90
Females	...	4,943	6·75	...			2·64
— 15,984							— 8·54

The reflux of Chinese, and the diminution of Polynesian immigration, will chiefly account for the differences above shown in a comparison of the total increase of the two years. Usually, the increase of males is much greater than that of females, but in 1878 the rate of total increase of females over the whole population has exceeded and nearly doubled that of the males, showing 2·33 of the former to 1·32 of the latter.

Could this be maintained, the disproportion of the sexes, which has hitherto been so large in the colony, would soon disappear. The proportion of females to every 100 males in the estimated population to the 31st December, 1878, is 64·97. The proportion of the sexes in each year is shown in the synoptical table in Appendix A to this Report.

The natural increase and immigration increase for the year under review being divided into males and females, it is found that the males in natural increase numbered 1,045, which was in the ratio of 0·84 per cent. of increase over the number of males living at the end of the previous year, as against an increase in the proportion of 1·36 per cent. in 1877; and that the females in natural increase were 2,132, being in the proportion of 2·73 per cent. over the number of females living at the end of the previous year, as against 3·07 in 1877.

In the immigration increase in the year under review, the males numbered 1,639, which is in the proportion of 1·31 per cent. over the males living at the close of the former year, as against a male immigration increase in the ratio of 8·33 in 1877; while the females in the immigration increase in the year under review numbered 2,610, which is in the ratio of 3·28 over the females living at the end of the former year, as against a female immigration increase of 3·68 in 1877.

The males in the natural increase of the year 1878 were in the ratio of 0·51 per cent. over the whole population, as estimated to the end of the former year, as against 0·83 in 1877; and the females were in the proportion of 1·05 per cent., as against 1·20 in 1877.

The males in the immigration increase of the year under review were in the proportion of 0·81 over the population at the end of the previous year, as against 5·07 in 1877; and the females were in the ratio of 1·28, as against 1·44 in 1877.

The proportion of natural increase and immigration increase, males and females, will be easily seen, as follows:—

NATURAL AND IMMIGRATION INCREASE FOR THE YEAR 1878.

		Natural Increase, or excess of Births over Deaths in 1878.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1878 over Males and Females living, as estimated to 31st December, 1877.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1878 over whole Population, as estimated to 31st December, 1877.
Males ...	...	1,045	...	0·84	...	0·51
Females	...	2,132	...	2·73*	...	1·05
		— 3,177				— 1·56
		Immigration Increase or excess of Immi- grants over Emigrants in 1878.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1878 over Males and Females living, as estimated to 31st December, 1877.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1878 over whole Population, as estimated to 31st December, 1877.
Males ...	...	1,639	...	1·31	...	0·81
Females	...	2,610	...	3·28	...	1·28
		— 4,249				— 2·09
		7,426				3·65

* It should be borne in mind that the females in the whole population being in the proportion only of about 6½ to 10 males, and the death-rate in both sexes being proportionate, while the births are nearly equal in number, it follows there will be more deaths of males than of females, and the natural increase, or births over deaths, among females will be in greater proportion to females living than the increase of males to males living.

The following figures for 1877 are given for convenience in comparing the two years :—

NATURAL AND IMMIGRATION INCREASE FOR THE YEAR 1877.

		Natural Increase, or excess of Births over Deaths in 1877.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1877 over Males and Females living, as estimated to 31st December, 1876.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1877 over whole Population, as estimated to 31st December, 1876.
Males ...	...	1,546	...	1·36	...	0·83
Females	...	2,250	...	3·07	...	1·20
		—— 3,796				—— 2·03
		Immigration Increase, or excess of Immi- grants over Emigrants in 1877.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1877 over Males and Females living, as estimated to 31st December, 1876.		Ratio per cent. of Increase in 1877 over whole Population, as estimated to 31st December, 1876.
Males ...	...	9,495	...	8·33	...	5·07
Females	...	2,693	...	3·68	...	1·44
		—— 12,188				—— 6·51
		15,984				8·54
		=====				=====

The following table shows increase to population from excess of immigration over emigration of Europeans, Chinese, and Polynesians, during the years 1877 and 1878:—

C.

SHOWING INCREASE to POPULATION from excess of IMMIGRATION over EMIGRATION for the Years 1877 and 1878.

Year.		EUROPEANS.			Chinese, nearly all Males.	Polynesians, nearly all Males.	Total Increase for Year.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.			
1877	...	4,032	2,650	6,682	...	...	6,682
		...	...	...	4,566	...	4,566
		...	...	...	...	940	940
		...	...	...	...	...	12,188
1878	...	3,974	2,583	6,557	...	...	6,557
		Less Decrease, Chinese and Polynesians			2,136	172	2,308
							4,249

The decrease by Chinese emigration over immigration, is seen to have been 2,136, and that among Polynesians, 172. These being deducted from the increase among Europeans, there remains a net increase by immigration over emigration of 4,249. Taking Europeans apart, it is seen that the increase of 6,557 is composed of 3,974 males and 2,583 females. Thus the importation of males in our European immigration is maintained at nearly the usual rate of six males to four females, the Chinese and Polynesians being almost exclusively males.

The following tables show the number of arrivals and departures by sea between this and the other Australian colonies for 1878:—

D.

ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES by SEA, in QUEENSLAND, to and from the other AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, in EACH QUARTER of the YEAR 1878.

QUARTER.	WHENCE.	ARRIVALS.																										
		Brisbane.		Maryborough.		Rockhampton.		St. Lawrence.		Mackay.		Bowen.		Townsville.		Cairns.		Port Douglas.		Cooktown.		Thursday Island.		Swee's Island.		TOTAL ARRIVALS.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	New South Wales ...	965	337	3	...	131	37	2	1	4	...	75	20	6	...	30	11	18	6	119	1,353	412	1,765
	Victoria ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Total, 1st Quarter	972	337	3	...	131	37	2	1	4	...	75	20	6	...	30	11	42	6	119	1,384	412	1,796
	2	New South Wales ...	1,027	415	6	2	201	91	2	...	10	6	96	42	7	2	12	4	47	15	98	1,506	577	2,083
Victoria ...		...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
South Australia ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
New Zealand ...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total, 2nd Quarter		1,030	415	6	2	206	91	2	...	10	6	96	42	7	2	12	4	60	15	98	1,527	577	2,104
3	New South Wales ...	997	415	214	75	2	...	21	6	65	22	8	2	4	...	78	4	98	1	1,487	525	2,012
	Victoria ...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
	South Australia ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
	Tasmania ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total, 3rd Quarter	1,002	419	217	78	2	...	21	6	65	22	8	2	4	...	78	4	98	1	1,495	532	2,027
4	New South Wales ...	656	234	1	...	131	45	2	1	5	2	36	20	...	1	3	5	11	1	86	2	931	311	1,242
	Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	South Australia ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
	New Zealand ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	Total, 4th Quarter	660	237	1	...	133	45	2	1	5	2	36	20	...	1	3	5	11	1	86	2	937	314	1,251
	Total for Year ...	3,664	1,408	10	2	687	251	2	1	6	1	40	14	272	104	21	5	49	20	191	26	401	3	5,343	1,835	7,178

D—continued.

ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES by SEA, in QUEENSLAND, to and from the other AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, in EACH QUARTER of the YEAR 1878—continued.

QUARTER.	WHITHER.	DEPARTURES.																										
		Brisbane.		Maryborough.		Rockhampton.		St. Lawrence.		Mackay.		Bowen.		Townsville.		Cairns.		Port Douglas.		Cooktown.		Thursday Island.		Sweer's Island.		TOTAL DEPARTURES.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	New South Wales ...	900	344	57	20	132	46	...	...	2	1	1	...	79	21	17	3	20	10	39	5	80	1	...	...	1,327	451	1,778
	Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
	South Australia ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
	Total, 1st Quarter	904	344	57	20	135	46	...	...	2	1	1	...	79	21	17	3	20	11	41	6	80	1	...	...	1,336	453	1,789
2	New South Wales ...	659	313	78	30	78	44	...	...	...	...	7	1	91	30	6	...	33	2	32	3	34	...	2	...	1,020	423	1,443
	South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total, 2nd Quarter	659	313	78	30	78	44	...	...	...	...	7	1	91	30	6	...	33	2	33	3	34	...	2	...	1,021	423	1,444
3	New South Wales ...	848	318	57	40	176	79	...	...	1	...	7	3	83	21	3	...	37	2	53	10	30	...	...	...	1,295	473	1,768
	Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	South Australia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total, 3rd Quarter	850	318	57	40	178	79	...	...	1	...	7	3	83	21	3	...	37	2	53	10	32	...	...	...	1,301	473	1,774
4	New South Wales ...	1,219	527	154	75	206	92	...	...	1	1	15	9	91	41	2	...	10	3	45	6	49	...	...	...	1,792	754	2,546
	Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total, 4th Quarter	1,219	527	154	75	210	92	...	...	1	1	15	9	91	41	2	...	10	3	45	6	57	...	...	...	1,804	754	2,558
	Total for Year ...	3,632	1,502	346	165	601	261	...	...	4	2	30	13	344	113	28	3	100	18	172	25	203	1	2	...	5,462	2,103	7,565

The balance of interchange for the year is against us, the departures being 7,565, while the arrivals numbered only 7,178, showing 387 departures over arrivals.

In the first three quarters of the year the balance was 920 in our favour, but in the last quarter it was 1,307 against us. During the December quarter, as many as 1,792 males left for New South Wales. The largest number of arrivals of males in any one quarter was 1,506, from New South Wales, in the June quarter of the year.

It will be seen that in the balance against us in the year the proportion of females preponderates, the excess of departures over arrivals being 119 males and 268 females. During the last quarter, 754 females went away, all to New South Wales, as against 311 who arrived in Queensland from that colony, showing a balance against us of 443 persons.

The excess of births over deaths, and of immigration over emigration, in a series of years, is shown in the following table, a return for fifteen years—from 1864 to 1878:—

E.

SHOWING EXCESS of BIRTHS over DEATHS and of IMMIGRATION over EMIGRATION by SEA.—RETURN for SEVENTEEN YEARS, 1862 to 1878.

Year.	Population on the 31st December.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.				Centesimal ratio of increase in Population of each year arising from excess of Births over Deaths.	Year.	EXCESS OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION BY SEA.				Centesimal ratio of increase in Population of each year arising from excess of Immigration over Emigration.	Total increase to Population to 31st December.	Centesimal ratio to total Population to 31st December.	Centesimal ratio of total increase in Population of each year.	Proportion of Females to Males in total increase.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Centesimal ratio to 31st December.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Centesimal ratio to 31st December.					
1862...	45,077	387	518	905	2·01	2·63	1862...	5,988	3,817	9,805	21·75	23·53	10,710	23·76	31·16	68·00
1863...	61,640	296	650	946	1·53	2·09	1863...	8,534	5,155	13,689	22·21	30·37	*16,563	*26·87	*36·74	65·74
1864...	74,036	575	865	1,440	1·94	2·33	1864...	7,365	3,594	10,959	14·80	17·78	12,399	16·74	20·11	56·18
1865...	87,804	807	992	1,799	2·05	2·43	1865...	6,993	4,976	11,969	13·63	16·17	13,768	15·68	18·60	76·51
1866...	96,201	692	1,073	1,765	1·83	2·01	1866...	3,299	3,333	6,632	6·89	7·55	8,397	8·73	9·56	110·37
								1,342								
								425								
1867...	99,849	1,187	1,544	2,731	2·73	2·84	1867...	917	...	917	0·92	0·95	3,648	3·65	3·79	44·24
1868...	107,427	1,102	1,559	2,661	2·48	2·66	1868...	4,135	152	4,287	3·99	4·29	†7,578	†7·05	†7·59	32·67
1869...	109,897	1,263	1,630	2,893	2·63	2·69	1869...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	2·25	2·30	
1870...	115,567	1,495	1,765	3,260	2·82	2·97	1870...	1,563	847	2,410	2·09	2·19	5,670	4·91	5·16	85·41
1871...	125,146	1,484	1,936	3,420	2·73	2·96	1871...	2,230	1,129	3,359	2·68	2·91	§9,579	7·65	8·29	82·53
1872...	133,553	1,382	1,947	3,329	2·49	2·66	1872...	3,614	1,464	5,078	3·80	4·06	8,407	6·29	6·72	68·27
1873...	146,690	1,574	1,896	3,470	2·37	2·60	1873...	5,963	3,704	9,667	6·59	7·24	13,137	8·96	9·84	74·30
1874...	163,517	1,503	2,086	3,589	2·19	2·45	1874...	9,203	4,035	13,238	8·10	9·02	16,827	10·29	11·47	57·17
1875...	181,288	761	1,841	2,602	1·44	1·59	1875...	12,651	2,518	15,169	8·37	9·28	17,771	9·80	10·87	32·50
1876...	187,100	1,291	2,145	3,436	1·84	1·90	1876...	9,720	2,416	12,136	6·49	6·69	||5,812	||3·11	||3·21	||122·60
1877...	203,084	1,546	2,250	3,796	1·87	2·03	1877...	9,495	2,693	12,188	6·00	6·51	15,984	7·87	8·54	
1878...	210,510	1,045	2,132	3,177	1·50	1·56	1878...	1,639	2,610	4,249	2·02	2·09	7,426	3·53	3·65	

NOTE.—* In addition to the increase by Births over Deaths, and Immigration over Emigration, the Census taken 1st January, 1864, showed a further addition of 1,928, being the difference between the estimated population and that ascertained by Census.

† In this year also the Census taken added 630 to the estimated population.

§ In this year also the Census taken added 2,800 to the estimated population.

|| In this year there was an excess of departures of 423.

|| The increase here shown is after deducting the difference between estimated population and the smaller number as ascertained by Census.

In conclusion of this part of these statistics, it may be useful to show the proportion of Europeans, Chinese, and Polynesians in the population to the end of the year 1878, the total number being estimated at 210,510 persons.

F.

ESTIMATED NUMBER and PROPORTIONS of EUROPEANS, CHINESE, and POLYNESIANS in the population of Queensland, December 31st, 1878.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage to Total Population.
Estimated European and Australian born population ...	107,700	82,631	190,331	...	...	...	90·42
„ Chinese ditto ditto ...	14,524	25	14,549	...	...	...	6·91
„ Polynesian ditto ditto ...	5,384	246	5,630	...	...	...	2·67
Total of each Sex ...	127,608	82,902	210,510	...	...	...	...
Total Estimated Population, 1878 ...	127,608	82,902	210,510	...	...	...	100·00

It will be seen that the races are in the proportions of 90 per cent. of Europeans, 7 per cent. of Chinese, and a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Polynesians: the Europeans numbering 190,331; Chinese, 14,549; Polynesians, 5,630.

The mean population of the year, being 206,797, will be taken as the basis of calculation and comparison in the subsequent part of the report, unless otherwise shown.

Immediately following the synoptical table in Appendix A to this Report, pages 3 and 4, will be found a table showing arrivals and departures by sea, I. and I. continued; then in table No. II. will be seen the estimated population for the years 1877 and 1878, and the estimated mean population—males and females.

MARRIAGES.

The persons married in the year were 2,888, this being a less number by sixty-six than were married in the former year, when there were 2,954 additional names placed on the Marriage Register.

Until within the last few years the marriages in Queensland were more numerous in proportion to population than in either of the other Australian colonies, but since the year 1875 we have fallen behind South Australia in this respect; and in the year now under review, with an increase of 7,426 to the population, there is an actual decrease in the number of persons married.

Though the general rule of numerous marriages, as indicative of general prosperity, is not applicable in the same measure here as in older countries, it may yet be regarded as a tolerably faithful index of prosperity or depression, and this is borne out by the comparatively lower number of marriages during the last few years in Queensland. Where there is less gold there will be fewer marriages, and even in Australia the question of the consequences and cost of marriage must be taken into account.

Marriage-Rate.—The number of 2,888 persons married, calculated on the mean population for the year, gives 13·97 per thousand as the marriage-rate for 1878. This is by far the lowest rate that has ever yet been recorded in Queensland. During the former ten years the marriage-rate in the colony has ranged from 15·14 to 19·32 per thousand.

It might be supposed that the marriage-rate in Australia would be high as compared to older countries, where the population is more crowded and the struggle for the means of subsistence is more intense, excepting indeed where, in any case, the females in a community might be much fewer than the males. The reverse of what might have been expected is, however, found to be the case on a comparison between Australia and Europe, the average marriage-rates in the Australian colonies being lower than in England, and much lower than in some of the countries on the Continent.

Although the proportion of females during the ten years ending 1878, in Queensland, was only about 65 females to 100 males, the average marriage-rate has been 16·22 persons per thousand of mean population, which is higher than the mean marriage-rate in any of the other Australian colonies.* This is so far satisfactory, but though the fluctuations in the number of marriages here as elsewhere are no doubt a correct indication of varying prosperity, it does not follow that the same rule is applicable to all places, or even to all the Australian colonies, indiscriminately or in precisely the same manner. It appears probable that in a community like our own, where the annual increase is so largely due to immigration,† this may be greatly modified.

A large importation of unmarried persons, who are of marriageable ages, no doubt tends to maintain a high marriage rate in Queensland, while the comparatively

* This does not include New Zealand, where the marriage-rate of eleven years appears to have been 16·96.

† It appears from a return received from the Auditor-General, that very nearly ten hundred thousand pounds has been expended in Queensland during the last ten years on the introduction of immigrants; the published returns show that £162,335 only have been expended on the introduction of immigrants, in the period of nine and a-half years, in Victoria.

small number of aged persons yet to be found in this young colony helps also in the same direction. These circumstances partly account for the fact, that in Queensland there is a much higher marriage-rate than, for instance, in Victoria, where at the present time it is found to be lower than in any of the other Australian colonies*; as also for what is recorded by the Victorian Government statist, Mr. Hayter, that “in Queensland and New Zealand the marriage-rates “ taken over a period of eleven years are seen to be higher than in any others of the “ same group.” †

It should, however, be borne in mind that settlement in Queensland is scattered over a very large area of country, and that, on far-off pastoral stations and goldfields, where a considerable proportion of our population is to be found, many marriages cannot take place, and this tends in the opposite direction to lessen the number of marriages. It may fairly be taken as an evidence of prosperity in Queensland that marriages are very numerous in the community, as compared with other Australian colonies.

The Victorian Year-Book, 1877-78, gives the mean marriage-rates of the Australian colonies for eleven years ending 1876, as follows:—

						Persons Married to 1,000 of the mean Population.
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	...	17·60
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	...	16·96
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	15·62
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	15·24
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	13·24
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	12·98
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	...	12·86

The rates of marriage in some of the principal countries of Europe, which may be interesting in the way of comparison, are given as follows:—

						Persons Married per 1,000 of the mean Population.
Austria ...	...	...	...	...	...	17·88
Russia ...	...	...	...	...	...	17·86
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	16·84
The Netherlands ...	...	...	...	...	...	16·30
Denmark ...	...	...	...	...	...	15·72
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	15·00
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64
Scotland ...	...	...	...	...	...	14·50
Sweden ...	...	...	...	...	...	13·18

The rate of marriage should be considered in connection with the proportion of females to males, and the following comparative table shows the number of males and females, as well as the number of persons married per thousand, of the mean population in England and Wales, and several of the principal Australian colonies:—

* See Victorian Year Book, 1877-8, page 72

† See Victorian Year Book, 1877-8, page 75.

G.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing POPULATION to the end of the Year, NUMBER of MALES and FEMALES; ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, NUMBER of MALES and FEMALES; PROPORTION of FEMALES to 100 MALES; NUMBER of MARRIAGES; PERSONS MARRIED per 1,000 of MEAN POPULATION in ENGLAND and WALES, VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and QUEENSLAND; RETURN for TEN YEARS.

Year.	Country.	ESTIMATED POPULATION AT END OF THE YEAR.			ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION.			Proportion of Females to each 100 Males of the Mean Population.	Number of Marriages Registered during the Year.	NUMBER TO EVERY 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Marriages.	Persons Married.
1869	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	105.36	176,970	7.95	15.90
	Victoria ...	398,849	312,029	710,878	391,854	305,743	697,597	78.02	4,735	6.79	13.58
	New South Wales ...	271,005	214,351	485,356	285,709	210,351	496,060	79.17	3,799	7.98	15.06
	South Australia... ..	93,860	87,286	181,146	92,604	86,118	178,722	93.00	1,211	6.78	13.56
	Queensland ...	66,571	43,326	109,897	66,207	42,455	108,662	64.12	903	8.31	16.62
1870	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	105.37	181,655	8.05	16.10
	Victoria ...	397,956	326,769	724,725	398,402	319,399	717,801	81.17	4,732	6.59	13.18
	New South Wales ...	280,350	222,511	502,861	275,678	218,431	494,109	79.23	3,848	7.79	15.58
	South Australia... ..	94,928	88,869	183,797	94,394	88,078	182,472	93.31	1,260	6.91	13.82
	Queensland ...	69,629	45,938	115,567	68,100	44,632	112,732	65.54	879	7.79	15.58
1871	England and Wales* ...	...	...	22,712,266	11,093,123	11,689,689	22,782,812	105.38	190,112	8.35	16.70
	Victoria ...	412,009	340,436	752,445	405,382	334,140	739,522	82.42	4,693	6.35	12.70
	New South Wales ...	284,151	235,031	519,182	282,250	228,771	511,021	81.05	3,953	7.73	15.46
	South Australia... ..	96,915	90,936	187,851	95,922	89,902	185,824	93.72	1,250	6.73	13.46
	Queensland ...	74,622	50,524	125,146	72,125	48,231	120,356	66.87	970	8.06	16.12
1872	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,231,339	11,836,496	23,067,835	105.39	201,267	8.73	17.46
	Victoria ...	419,903	350,824	770,727	415,956	345,630	761,586	83.09	4,791	6.29	12.58
	New South Wales ...	295,680	243,510	539,190	289,916	239,270	529,186	82.53	3,925	7.42	14.84
	South Australia... ..	98,481	93,742	192,223	97,698	92,339	190,037	94.51	1,361	7.16	14.32
	Queensland ...	79,618	53,935	133,553	77,120	52,230	129,350	67.73	1,125	8.69	17.38
1873	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,371,273	11,985,141	23,356,414	105.40	205,615	8.80	17.00
	Victoria ...	430,042	360,450	790,492	424,972	355,637	780,609	83.68	4,974	6.37	12.74
	New South Wales ...	307,329	252,946	560,275	301,504	248,228	549,732	82.33	4,384	7.98	15.96
	South Australia ...	101,540	96,535	198,075	100,010	95,139	195,149	95.13	1,562	8.00	16.00
	Queensland ...	87,154	59,536	146,690	83,386	56,736	140,122	68.04	1,354	9.66	19.32
1874	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,512,956	12,135,653	23,648,609	105.41	202,010	8.54	17.08
	Victoria ...	439,159	369,278	808,437	434,600	364,864	799,464	83.95	4,925	6.16	12.32
	New South Wales ...	321,447	262,831	584,278	314,388	257,889	572,277	82.03	4,343	7.59	15.18
	South Australia... ..	104,870	99,753	204,623	103,205	98,144	201,349	95.09	1,611	8.00	16.00
	Queensland ...	97,860	65,657	163,517	92,507	62,597	155,104	67.67	1,337	8.63	17.27
1875	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,656,400	12,288,059	23,944,459	105.42	201,212	8.40	16.80
	Victoria ...	447,148	376,124	823,272	443,154	372,701	815,855	84.10	4,985	6.11	12.22
	New South Wales ...	334,461	272,191	606,652	327,954	267,511	595,465	81.57	4,605	7.73	15.46
	South Australia... ..	107,944	102,498	210,442	106,407	101,126	207,533	95.04	1,663	8.01	16.02
	Queensland ...	111,272	70,016	181,288	104,566	67,836	172,402	64.87	1,487	8.63	17.25
1876	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,801,633	12,442,377	24,244,010	105.43	201,874	8.33	16.65
	Victoria ...	456,463	383,837	840,300	451,806	379,980	831,786	84.10	4,949	5.95	11.90
	New South Wales ...	347,869	281,907	629,776	341,165	277,049	618,214	81.21	4,630	7.49	14.98
	South Australia... ..	117,208	108,469	225,677	112,576	105,484	218,060	93.70	1,852	8.49	16.98
	Queensland ...	113,883	73,217	187,100	112,578	71,616	184,194	63.61	1,394	7.57	15.14
1877	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11,948,677	12,598,632	24,547,309	105.44	...	...	...
	Victoria ...	467,741	393,046	860,787	462,102	388,442	850,544	84.06	5,103	5.99	11.98
	New South Wales ...	367,323	294,889	662,212	357,596	288,398	645,994	80.65	4,994	7.73	15.46
	South Australia... ..	123,392	113,472	236,864	120,300	110,970	231,270	92.24	2,002	8.66	17.32
	Queensland ...	124,924	78,160	203,084	119,403	75,689	195,092	63.39	1,477	7.57	15.14
1878	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Victoria ...	478,316	401,126	879,442	472,309	396,731	869,040	84.00	5,095	5.86	11.72
	New South Wales ...	385,678	308,065	693,743	375,205	300,111	675,316	79.99	5,317	7.87	15.74
	South Australia... ..	130,001	118,794	248,795	126,975	116,278	243,253	91.58	2,299	9.45	18.90
	Queensland ...	127,608	82,902	210,510	126,266	80,531	206,797	63.78	1,444	6.98	13.97

* Census taken, 2nd April, 1871.

NOTE.—No data as to the population of England and Wales at the end of each year, excepting Census year: the figures given above have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England, who bases his calculations on the population as estimated to the 30th June. The mean population of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, has been arrived at by adding together the numbers at the beginning and end of the year respectively, and dividing the sum.

Forms of Marriage.—In France, Belgium, and Italy, every marriage, in order to its validity, must be contracted before a civil authority; and the law allows any religious ceremony to be added without any interference whatever with the rites or solemnities of religious ceremonial.

The Registrar-General of England alludes to this in connection with the increasing practice in England, as allowed by law, of marriages by civil contract, the ceremony to be performed in the simplest manner by the registrars appointed by the State.* He says, "To foreigners it is also an advantage to be able to contract marriage in this country in the civil form, especially in the case of the subjects of foreign States whose laws require that marriage, in order to be valid, must be contracted before a civil authority." The number of persons availing themselves of this provision of the English law is fast increasing. The proportion which, some years since, was only 4 per cent. of the whole number of marriages, has increased to 10 per cent., and will doubtless continue to increase as old prejudices are worn away.

It would seem, on many accounts, very desirable in these colonies, where there is no State-church, that marriage should, in all cases, be made a civil act, so that no interference should be necessary on the part of the State with the religious rites which any persons would desire to superadd to the contract as determined by law. This would be the means of securing certain registration, and would leave clergymen of all denominations entirely untrammelled by civil authority in the performance of the religious rites of marriage peculiar to their own churches. The Registrar-General of England remarks,—“It will now scarcely be credited, that from 1754 to 1837, during 83 years, persons of all creeds, if they wished to marry, were compelled to go through the ceremony according to the rites of the Established Church. In the chapels of Roman Catholics, and of other Christian denominations, since 1841, nearly 1,400,000 persons have been married, out of whom more than 600,000 have been married during the last eleven years.”

It is to be lamented that with all the trouble and expense incurred, the registration of marriages is very imperfectly effected in these colonies. There appears to be a growing unwillingness on the part of clergymen of all denominations to be subjected to the control of the civil authority in this matter, and from neglect, forgetfulness, or otherwise, cases are frequently occurring of non-registration. The evil of this can hardly be over-estimated, but the remedy would be effectual if all marriages were first performed under officers immediately and solely responsible to the Government.

The clergy would thus not only be relieved from State control in connection with the registration of marriages, but from the responsibility of the clandestine marriages of minors and those of persons already married. Bigamous marriages are, unfortunately, very much too common, and it seems desirable that the State should exercise vigilant precautions against this great evil, and this could be most effectually done by the system proposed.

The number of marriages that have been celebrated in each Registry district, and in each quarter of the year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

* “The civil form of marriage, by enabling persons to dispense with intervention of ecclesiastical and religious authority has also proved to be of great convenience in the case of mixed marriages, that is, where persons to be married are of different religious creeds or professions. By resorting to a civil marriage a valid celebration is accomplished without violence to the feelings or susceptibilities of the parties and their friends in the matter of religion.”—*Report of Registrar-General of England for 1875.*

H.

SHOWING the NUMBER of MARRIAGES CELEBRATED in each REGISTRY DISTRICT in each QUARTER of the Year 1878.

Registry District.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total Marriages.
Balonne	3	5	3	2	13
Blackall	...	1	1	2	4
Bowen	2	2	3	1	8
Brisbane	100	97	108	100	405
Bundaberg	...	7	3	7	17
Burke	...	...	...	...	...
Burnett	3	...	1	5	9
Caboolture	...	3	2	2	7
Cardwell	...	...	...	...	...
Charleville	...	...	3	1	4
Clermont	6	1	1	6	14
Cook	6	13	8	8	35
Cunnamulla	1	1	2	1	5
Dalby	12	4	2	14	32
Darling Downs North	2	1	1	...	4
Darling Downs East	1	6	4	7	18
Darling Downs West	2	...	1	1	4
Darling Downs Central	1	2	2	3	8
Drayton and Toowoomba	24	24	28	11	87
East Moreton	2	2	10	4	18
Etheridge	...	...	1	1	2
Fassifern	1	3	1	...	5
Gilberton	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	4	...	2	...	6
Gympie	14	9	14	14	51
Ipswich	25	22	37	28	112
Kennedy North	19	13	7	15	54
Kennedy South	...	...	1	...	1
Leichhardt	...	...	...	...	...
Logan	6	4	8	8	26
Mackay	2	5	2	4	13
Maranoa	4	3	9	10	26
Marathon	1	...	...	5	6
Maryborough	24	19	25	24	92
Oxley	5	6	5	7	23
Palmer	4	6	1	2	13
Peak Downs	2	...	1	1	4
Rockhampton	33	25	31	27	116
Somerset	...	...	...	1	1
Springsure	3	5	2	5	15
Stanley	...	2	2	1	5
Stanthorpe	4	3	6	5	18
St. Lawrence	...	2	1	2	5
Tambo	1	1	1	1	4
Taroom	1	...	...	...	1
Tiaro	3	...	1	2	6
Townsville	7	13	10	20	50
Warrego	...	1	...	...	1
Warwick	12	11	17	22	62
West Moreton	3	7	11	5	26
Westwood	2	...	...	...	2
Wide Bay	2	...	3	1	6
TOTALS	347	329	382	386	1,444

It will be seen that the greatest number of marriages took place in the fourth quarter of the year, showing 386. In the third quarter there were 382; in the first, 347; and in the second, 329.

In the Registry district of Brisbane there were 405 marriages in the year, which is less by 44 than in 1877; the marriage-rate in the city and suburbs being 25·76 per thousand persons married, on the mean population of the district.

In Queensland, during the year 1878, marriages have taken place according to the rites of thirteen different religious denominations. The following compara-

tive table shows the number of marriages celebrated by each of the several Churches and the marriages by District Registrars, with increase and decrease, in the years 1877 and 1878 :—

I.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing NUMBER of MARRIAGES by each DENOMINATION for the Years 1877 and 1878, and the NUMERICAL and CENTESIMAL INCREASE or DECREASE as to each.

Denomination.	Marriages in 1877.	Marriages in 1878.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in 1878.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in 1878.
Church of England	308	318	*10	*3·25
Church of Rome	341	289	†52	†15·24
Presbyterians and United Presbyterians	215	233	*18	*8·37
Wesleyan	123	122	†1	†0·81
Primitive Methodist	76	75	†1	†1·32
United Methodist Free Church	7	16	*9	*128·57
Congregational	81	73	†8	†9·87
Baptist	36	33	†3	†8·33
Particular Baptist	11	6	†5	†45·45
Lutheran	98	90	†8	†8·16
Burnett Protestant Church	5	4	†1	†20·00
Hebrew	2	...	†2	...
Bible Christian	9	2	†7	†77·77
Registration and Justices Marrying Act	165	183	*18	*10·91
	1,477	1,444	†33	†2·23

It will be observed that there has been a decrease in the marriages performed in ten out of the thirteen denominations. The numbers and centesimal rates are as follows :—

	Decrease in number.	Centesimal rate of Decrease.
Church of Rome	52	15·24
Congregational	8	9·87
Lutheran	8	8·16
Bible Christian	7	77·78
Particular Baptist	5	45·45
Baptist	3	8·33
Hebrew	2	...
Wesleyan	1	0·81
Primitive Methodist	1	1·32
Burnett Protestant Church	1	20·00

The increases shown are as follows :—

	Increase in Number.	Centesimal rate of Increase.
Under “ <i>Registration and Justices Marrying Act</i> ,” without religious ceremony	18	10·91
Presbyterian	18	8·37
Church of England	10	3·25
United Methodist Free	9	128·57

Signature of Marriage Registers.—It is not very satisfactory to observe that Queensland is much behind the other Australian colonies in a comparison of the proportion of persons signing the marriage registers by mark; this being regarded as a test of rudimentary education. Out of every one hundred marriages the comparison for 1876 appeared as follows :—

Persons signing by mark.			
	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Victoria	5·31	7·50	6·405
New Zealand	3·85	9·29	6·57
South Australia	6·14	7·89	7·01
New South Wales	9·57	11·38	10·47
Queensland	7·82	15·85	11·83

During the following year of 1877, the proportion signing by mark in Queensland was reduced, showing 7·78 males and 14·15 females; and in the year 1878 there was a still further improvement shown.

The following table gives the number of persons, males and females, who signed the marriage certificate by mark, and the proportion per cent. to the total number married :—

J.

SHOWING Number of PERSONS, MALES and FEMALES, who signed MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE by Mark, and the proportion per cent. to the TOTAL NUMBER MARRIED.

Number of Marriages celebrated in 1878.	Number of Persons who signed Marriage Certificate by Mark.		Proportion to each 100 Marriages.		Proportion to each 100 Persons Married.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1,444	90	192	6·23	13·30	9·76
	282				

It will be seen that 280 persons, or 90 males and 192 females, signed by mark, in the ratio of 6·23 per cent. of males, and 13·30 of females, giving a mean of 9·76.

It may be remarked that the signing with the name affords a very imperfect test of elementary education, as many may learn to do this in a mechanical way, who may not know the alphabet of their own language; and, again, some persons, able to read and write a little, may yet have signed their marriage papers by mark. We are, however, at a disadvantage in this respect in Queensland, because our large immigration during the last ten years has consisted chiefly of the most ignorant of the labouring classes from Great Britain; but for this, our system of free education would have probably reversed our position in this respect in a comparison with the other Australian colonies.

In England and Wales a very considerable proportion of persons are yet found signing the marriage registers by mark. Though a considerable improvement has taken place within the last quarter of a century, it yet proceeds slowly. In 1876, the proportion to every one hundred marriages certificates signed by mark was 16·3 for men and 22·0 for women, or rather more than half what they were twenty-five years ago, when 30·8 per cent. of men and 45·3 of women thus appeared as unable to write their own names.

Ages at Marriage.—The various ages of all persons married, of both sexes, will be seen in Appendix A, Table VI.

The first line shows ages of wives, and the first column, ages of husbands. The number of wives is shown at the foot of each column, after the age column, opposite “total wives.” At the head of each column are the ages, at the foot the number of females married at those ages, the ages of the husbands to whom they are married being shown at the end of the lines, opposite each of the numbers in the columns.

The number of husbands is seen at the end of each line, next to the age column, headed “total husbands.” At the beginning of the lines, to the left, is seen the ages; at the end, to the right, the number of husbands married at those ages; while the ages of the wives to whom they are married is seen at the head of the column in which such number is placed. Thus the ages of the husbands is shown, the number married at each age, and the ages of the wives to whom they were married; and in the same way, appear the ages of the wives, the number married at each age, and the ages of their husbands.

In any case where the ages of persons married have not been ascertained, they are shown under the head “Unspecified,” but during the past year the ages, both of husbands and wives, have been given in every instance. In this respect our returns are more exact than those published in England, where the marriage certificates are often carelessly filled up with the words “full age” or “under age” or “minor,” instead of the exact age of the persons married, so that it becomes impossible to arrive at the mean-age at marriage during the year. It appears by the report of the Registrar-General that in 1876 there were 23 per cent. of the total marriages in which the ages were not given of both parties; and, in London, the proportional number of cases in which the ages of both parties were not stated was 43·9 per cent.

The Registrar-General observes that "for the solution of many important social problems, especially in relation to population, it is necessary that the precise age at marriage should be returned. . . . A certificate of marriage expressing the precise age of both parties identifies them to a certain extent, and is much more valuable than a certificate merely distinguishing them as 'minors' or of 'full age.' . . . At the time of registering the marriage it might be stated that it is important to the parties themselves to return their precise ages, not only for tracing pedigree, but for other purposes of personal identification."

The *mean-age at marriage*, including the remarried, in Queensland, for the year under review, was 28·95 years for men, and 23·49 years for women.

It will be seen from the table of ages at marriage that the lowest of the ages of wives married was 14 years, and that three were married at that too early period of life.

The most advanced age at marriage among the females was 58 years, one being married at that age.

The lowest of the ages of husbands was 18, and six were married at that age. The greatest age of husbands married was 68 years, one man having been married at that age.

The favourite age for females at marriage is 21 years, and in the year under review as many as 241 are registered as married at that age, while of the ages immediately preceding and following—namely, 19 and 22, the numbers married are only 98 and 150. The numbers decline, with a little variation, from the age of 21 to that of 58 years.

Minors.—The precocity of life in a warm climate, and the small proportion of females to males, have both no doubt something to do with the great number of females who get married before they are of age, and the large proportion of females to males thus contracting early marriages in the colony. The table of ages shows that 440 of the wives were under 21 years, the number of husbands who were minors being only 37; or in the proportion of 2·56 men and 30·47 women to 100 marriages. In the year 1876, in England and Wales, the proportion to every 100 marriages of persons united under 21 years is given as males 8·25 and females 21·99.

First Marriages: Re-Marriages.—The 1,444 men who married in the year 1878, in Queensland, are thus distinguished as to their civil condition:—1,284 bachelors, 160 widowers.

The bachelors married to spinsters numbered 1,164, those to widows 120, making together 1,284, or 88·92 per cent. of the number of men married.

The widowers married to spinsters were 87; and those married to widows, 73; making together 160, or 11·08 per cent. of men married. There were no divorced men married.

Of the 1,444 women married in the year, 1,251 were spinsters, and 193 were widows.

The spinsters married to bachelors numbered 1,164; those united to widowers were 87, and there were none married to divorced, making together 1,251, or 86·63 per cent. of the women married in the year.

Of the widows, 120 were married to bachelors, and 73 to widowers, making together 193 persons, or 13·37 per cent. of the whole number married in the year.

These proportions will be plainly seen as follows:—

MEN.					
Bachelors	...	...	...	1,284	
Widowers	...	...	...	160	
Divorced	...	...	...	0	
				1,444	
		Number.		Proportion per cent.	
Bachelors to Spinsters	...	1,164	...	80·61	
" Widows	...	120	...	8·31	
" Divorced	...	0	...		
		1,284		88·92	
Widowers to Spinsters	...	87	...	6·02	
" Widows	...	73	...	5·06	
" Divorced	...	0	...		
		160		11·08	
				100·00	
				1,444	

WOMEN.					
Spinsters	...	...	...	1,251	
Widows	...	...	...	193	
Divorced	...	...	...	0	
				1,444	
			Number.		Proportion per cent.
Spinsters to	Bachelors	...	1,164	...	80.61
"	Widowers	...	87	...	6.02
"	Divorced	...	0	...	
			1,251		86.63
Widows to	Bachelors	...	120	...	8.31
"	Widowers	...	73	...	5.06
"	Divorced	...	0	...	
			193		13.37
				1,444	100.00

The number of marriages celebrated according to the rites of the various denominations in the year under review will be found in Appendix A, table 4. The nationalities of persons married will be seen in Table V., and the various ages of persons married in Table VI. in Appendix A to this Report.

BIRTHS.

Births Registered.—There were 7,397 births registered during the year, which is an increase of 228 over the number of births registered in the former year, when there were 7,169 births recorded. The following figures show the increase for each year during the last quinquennium :—

				Births.	Increase.	
1873	...	...	...	5,720		
1874	...	...	...	6,383	663	1874 over 1873
1875	...	...	...	6,706	323	1875 „ 1874
1876	...	...	...	6,903	197	1876 „ 1875
1877	...	...	...	7,169	266	1877 „ 1876
1878	...	...	...	7,397	228	1878 „ 1877

The Birth-rate during the year under review has been 35.77 per thousand of the estimated mean population of the year, this being a little under the rate of the former year, when it was 36.74 per thousand.

It is satisfactory to see, notwithstanding the disproportion of the sexes, and that so many persons are engaged in the pioneering work of primitive settlement in “the bush” and on our far-off goldfields, that we have a higher birth-rate in Queensland than in either of the other Australian colonies. The statistics published in Victoria show the mean birth-rate of eleven years, from 1866 to 1876, as follows :—

Queensland	...	...	...	42.01
New South Wales	...	...	...	39.41
South Australia	...	...	...	38.84
Victoria	...	...	...	36.60
Western Australia	...	...	...	32.05
Tasmania	...	...	...	29.70

In England and Wales, as seen by the last received Report of the Registrar-General, the birth-rate for the year 1876 was 36.6 per thousand of population. The average for ten years previously had been 35.4 per thousand.

The proportion of females to males in England and in the principal Australian colonies is much greater than in Queensland, as will be seen by the following figures for the year 1877 :—

					Number of Females to every 100 Males.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	105.44
Victoria	...	...	...	...	84.06
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	80.65
South Australia	...	...	...	...	92.24
Queensland	...	...	...	...	63.39

It will be seen that in England and Wales the females are a little in excess of the males.

With anything like an equalisation in the number of males and females, such as exists in the Colony of South Australia, our birth-rate in Queensland would, no doubt, be greatly increased.

The following table shows the number of births, males and females, in each of the fifty-two registry districts in Queensland during the years 1877 and 1878, with the total numerical and centesimal increase or decrease in the latter year over the former, together with the number of females born to the number of males born in the two periods.

K.
BIRTHS, 1877—1878.

Registry District in 1877.	1877.			1878.			Total Increase* or Decrease† in the latter Year.	Total Increase* or Decrease† per cent. in the latter year.	Females Born to every 100 Males Born in 1877.	Females Born to every 100 Males Born in 1878.
	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.				
Balonne	44	32	76	28	44	72	+ 4	+ 5·26	72·72	157·14
Blackall	8	11	19	9	11	20	* 1	* 5·26	137·50	122·22
Bowen	32	30	62	41	30	71	* 9	* 14·52	93·75	73·17
Brisbane	728	638	1,366	701	691	1,392	*26	* 1·90	87·64	98·57
Bundaberg	43	52	95	64	51	115	*20	* 21·05	120·93	79·68
Burke	3	4	7	...	5	5	+ 2	+ 28·57	133·33	...
Burnett	47	51	98	50	40	90	+ 8	+ 8·16	108·88	80·00
Caboolture	62	67	129	84	68	152	*23	* 17·83	108·06	80·95
Cardwell	8	9	17	5	5	10	+ 7	+ 41·18	112·50	100·00
Charleville	10	4	14	8	14	22	* 8	* 57·14	40·00	175·00
Clermont	61	57	118	61	55	116	+ 2	+ 1·69	93·44	90·16
Cook	50	47	97	54	60	114	*17	* 17·53	94·00	111·11
Cunnamulla	1	5	6	2	2	4	+ 2	+ 33·33	500·00	100·00
Dalby	57	57	114	54	50	104	+10	+ 8·77	100·00	92·51
Darling Downs North	57	52	109	69	62	131	*22	* 20·18	91·23	89·96
Darling Downs East	121	90	211	95	102	197	+14	+ 6·64	74·38	107·37
Darling Downs West	15	16	31	11	14	25	+ 6	+ 19·35	106·66	127·27
Darling Downs Central	56	49	105	39	56	95	+10	+ 9·52	87·50	143·59
Drayton and Toowoomba	243	226	469	227	232	459	+10	+ 2·13	93·00	102·20
East Moreton	116	125	241	116	111	227	+14	+ 5·81	107·76	95·69
Etheridge	3	2	5	1	3	4	+ 1	+ 20·00	66·66	300·00
Fassifern	36	40	76	43	49	92	*16	* 21·05	111·11	113·98
Gilberton ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	+ 1	+100·00	...	...
Gladstone	26	35	61	27	27	54	+ 7	+ 11·48	134·62	100·00
Gympie	122	150	272	143	117	260	+12	+ 4·41	122·95	81·81
Ipswich	167	168	335	183	171	354	*19	* 5·67	100·60	93·44
Kennedy North	106	100	206	123	132	255	*49	* 23·79	94·34	107·32
Kennedy South	1	1	2	1	2	3	* 1	* 50·00	100·00	200·00
Leichhardt	50	42	92	34	33	67	+25	+ 27·17	84·00	97·06
Logan	93	91	184	79	98	177	+ 7	+ 3·80	97·85	124·05
Mackay	63	72	135	67	64	131	+ 4	+ 2·96	114·29	95·52
Maranoa	64	44	108	57	62	119	*11	* 10·19	68·75	108·77
Marathon	8	4	12	19	11	30	*18	*150·00	50·00	57·89
Maryborough	207	202	409	242	192	434	*25	* 6·11	97·58	79·34
Oxley	166	169	335	170	173	343	* 8	* 2·39	101·81	101·78
Palmer	17	13	30	24	16	40	*10	* 33·33	76·47	66·67
Peak Downs	16	9	25	18	16	34	* 9	* 26·00	56·25	88·89
Rockhampton	258	219	477	248	219	467	+10	+ 2·10	84·88	88·30
Somerset	1	...	1	3	...	3	* 2	*200·00	...	...
Springsure	28	20	48	21	30	51	* 3	* 6·25	71·43	142·86
Stanley	19	10	29	28	18	46	*17	* 58·62	52·63	64·29
Stanthorpe	57	56	113	57	54	111	+ 2	+ 1·77	98·24	94·74
St. Lawrence	19	14	33	16	17	33	...	...	73·68	106·25
Tambo	4	5	9	10	6	16	* 7	* 77·77	125·00	60·00
Taroom	9	12	21	5	9	14	+ 7	+ 33·33	33·33	180·00
Tiaro	32	20	52	20	31	51	+ 1	+ 1·92	62·50	155·00
Townsville	64	62	126	79	66	145	*19	* 15·08	96·88	83·54
Warrego	4	3	7	5	6	11	* 4	* 57·14	75·00	120·00
Warwick	71	85	156	90	83	173	*17	* 10·90	119·72	92·22
West Moreton	184	151	335	190	169	359	*24	* 7·16	82·06	88·95
Westwood	31	24	55	28	36	64	* 9	* 16·36	77·42	128·63
Wide Bay	14	21	35	20	15	35	...	...	150·00	75·00
	3,702	3,467	7,169	3,769	3,628	7,397	*394	...	93·65	96·26
Less decreases in some districts							+166			
Net increase							*228	* 3·18		

The greatest number of births in the year under review is, of course, in the metropolitan district of Brisbane, showing 1,392 as against 1,366 in the former year. The next in order of number is Rockhampton, in which there were 467, which is a

decrease of 10 on the previous year ; the Drayton and Toowoomba district shows 459, a decrease also of 10 on the previous year ; Maryborough 434, an increase of 25 ; West Moreton 359, an increase of 24 on the former year.

The increase and decrease in each of the Registry districts will be more plainly seen in the following table :—

L.

BIRTHS.—INCREASE and DECREASE in each REGISTRY DISTRICT in 1878.

Registry District.	Increase.	Registry District.	Decrease.
Blackall	1	Balonne	4
Bowen	9	Burke	2
Brisbane	26	Burnett	8
Bundaberg	20	Cardwell	7
Caboolture	23	Clermont	2
Charleville	8	Cunnamulla	2
Cook	17	Dalby	10
Darling Downs North	22	Darling Downs East	14
Fassifern	16	Darling Downs West	6
Ipswich	19	Darling Downs Central	10
Kennedy North	49	Drayton and Toowoomba	10
Kennedy South	1	East Moreton	14
Maranoa	11	Etheridge	1
Marathon	18	Gilberton	1
Maryborough	25	Gladstone	7
Oxley	8	Gympie	12
Palmer	10	Leichhardt	25
Peak Downs	9	Logan	7
Somerset	2	Mackay	4
Springsure	3	Rockhampton	10
Stanley	17	Stanthorpe	2
Tambo	7	Taroom	7
Townsville	19	Tiaro	1
Warrego	4		
Warwick	17		166
West Moreton	9		
Westwood	24		
	394		
Less Decrease in some Districts ...	+166		
	*228		

It will be seen that the number of male and female births during the year 1878 has been 3,769 of the former, and 3,628 of the latter, in the proportion of nearly 104 males to 100 females born.

The males born were in the proportion of 2·98 per cent. to the estimated mean number of males living in the year. The number of females born was in the proportion of 4·50 per cent. to the estimated mean number of females.

Twins and Triplets.—There have been 124 twins born in the colony during the year, 45 males and 79 females, and 3 triplets, two of them being males. The twin births are 24 less than the number in the former year.

Illegitimate Births.—The births out of wedlock, as registered during the year 1878, have numbered 272. This is an increase of 11 in the number of such births appearing on the register in 1877. The proportion of illegitimate births is 3·68 per cent. of the whole number of births in the year. In the metropolitan district of Brisbane the proportion of illegitimate births for the year was 7·76 per cent. of the whole number of births in that district.* In the other districts of the colony, taken collectively, the centesimal rate was 2·73 of the whole number of births outside the Brisbane district.

In England and Wales the proportion of irregular births to the whole number of births for 1876 was 4·7 per cent. In the ten years from 1856 to 1865, the proportion per cent. of illegitimate births in England and Wales declined from 6·4 to 5·5, and in the decenniad ending 1875 to 4·8. In London, in the year 1876, the rate of illegitimacy was given as 3·6 per cent.

The number of births registered during the year 1878 will be found in Appendix A to this Report, Table No. 3.

* A number of irregular births takes place in the metropolitan hospitals ; and a proportion of the persons availing themselves of these institutions are ordinarily resident in the country districts.

DEATHS.

The mortality of the year under review has been heavy, considerably more so than in any year during the last decennium, excepting only that of 1875. There were 4,220 deaths registered, which is 847 in excess of the deaths recorded in the previous year. This is a centesimal increase of 25·11.

The deaths for the year have been 3,177 less than the number of births, the excess of births over deaths being 75·28 per cent. In the previous year the births outnumbered the deaths by 3,796, which was an excess of births over deaths of 112·54 per cent. So that with a lower birth-rate and an unusually high death-rate there is a much smaller balance in favour of growth during the year than is usually shown in our registers.

Death-rate.—The deaths to mean population for the year are in the proportion of 20·41 per thousand. This is a higher death-rate than has been recorded since 1875, when the rate was 23·81 per thousand of the mean population, and higher than for the eight years preceding that of 1875. The following table is a return for ten years from 1869 to 1878 inclusive, showing the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths, or the death-rate per thousand of the mean population in each year of the decenniad of both males and females.

M.

SHOWING the DEATHS and the PROPORTION to MEAN POPULATION in each YEAR.—RETURN for TEN YEARS, 1869-1878.

YEAR.	POPULATION.						DEATHS.								Proportion of Total Numbers to Mean Population.	
	Estimated Population to 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.			Number and Proportion.				Total Number.					
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Per 1000	Females	Per 1000	Males.	Females	Persons.			
1869	66,571	43,326	109,897	66,207	42,455	108,662	1,149	10·57	612	5·63	1,149	612	1,761	16·21
1870	69,629	45,938	115,567	68,100	44,632	112,732	1,060	9·40	585	5·19	1,060	585	1,645	14·59
1871	74,622	50,524	125,146	72,125	48,231	120,356	1,192	9·90	593	4·93	1,192	593	1,785	14·83
1872	79,618	53,935	133,553	77,120	52,230	129,350	1,238	9·57	698	5·39	1,238	698	1,936	14·96
1873	87,154	59,536	146,690	83,386	56,736	140,122	1,371	9·78	879	6·27	1,371	879	2,250	16·06
1874	97,860	65,657	163,517	92,507	62,596	155,103	1,777	11·45	1,017	6·56	1,777	1,017	2,794	18·01
1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	104,566	67,836	172,402	2,658	15·42	1,446	8·39	2,658	1,446	4,104	23·81
1876	113,883	73,217	187,100	112,578	71,616	184,194	2,249	12·21	1,218	6·61	2,249	1,218	3,467	18·82
1877	124,924	78,160	203,084	119,403	75,639	195,042	2,156	11·05	1,217	6·24	2,156	1,217	3,373	17·29
1878	127,608	82,902	210,510	126,266	80,531	206,797	2,724	13·17	1,496	7·23	2,724	1,496	4,220	20·41

The mean annual mortality in England and Wales in twenty-nine years, ending 1875, was 22·5 per thousand.

The mean annual death-rates in the Australian colonies for the year 1876 are given in the Victorian Year Book as follows:—

Western Australia	...	...	...	...	14·18
Victoria	...	...	...	...	16·33
South Australia	...	...	...	...	16·28
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	18·11
Queensland	...	...	...	...	18·82

Sex and Age.—Of the 4,220 deaths registered in 1878 there were 2,724 deaths of males and 1,496 of females; or, 64·54 per cent. of the former and 35·46 per cent. of the latter.

The deaths of males to females were in the proportion of 182 of the former to 100 of the latter, but it will be borne in mind that the number of males to females in the population is in about the proportion of 100 of the former to 64 of the latter. The mortality of the males was at the rate of 21·57 per thousand of the male population, mean of the year, and that of females at the rate of 18·58 per thousand of the estimated mean of female population in the year.

The following table is a return for the ten years 1869–1878 of the marriages, births, and deaths :—

N.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.—RETURN for TEN YEARS—1869–1878.

Year.	Persons Married.	Births.			Deaths.			Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Excess of Births over Number of Deaths.		Males to every 100 Females.	
		Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Number.	Per cent.	Born.	Died.
1869 ...	1,806	2,412	2,242	4,654	1,149	612	1,761	16.62	42.83	16.21	2,893	164.3	107.6	187.7
1870 ...	1,758	2,555	2,350	4,905	1,060	585	1,645	15.58	43.51	14.59	3,260	198.1	108.7	181.2
1871 ...	1,940	2,676	2,529	5,205	1,192	593	1,785	16.12	43.25	14.83	3,420	191.6	105.9	201.0
1872 ...	2,250	2,620	2,645	5,265	1,238	698	1,936	17.38	40.70	14.97	3,329	171.9	99.0	177.3
1873 ...	2,708	2,945	2,775	5,720	1,371	879	2,250	19.32	40.82	16.06	3,470	154.2	106.1	156.0
1874 ...	2,680	3,280	3,103	6,383	1,777	1,017	2,794	17.27	41.15	18.01	3,589	128.4	105.7	174.7
1875 ...	2,974	3,419	3,287	6,706	2,658	1,446	4,104	17.25	38.89	23.80	2,602	63.4	104.0	183.8
1876 ...	2,788	3,540	3,363	6,903	2,249	1,218	3,467	15.14	37.48	18.82	3,436	99.11	105.3	184.6
1877 ...	2,954	3,702	3,467	7,169	2,156	1,217	3,373	15.14	36.74	17.29	3,796	112.54	103.8	177.2
1878 ...	2,888	3,769	3,628	7,397	2,724	1,496	4,220	13.97	35.77	20.41	3,177	75.28	103.8	182.0
Total for 10 Years }	24,746	30,918	29,389	60,307	17,574	9,761	27,335	...	...	...	32,972	...	...	...

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN.

In every populous country in the world, a very large part of the mortality is made up of the deaths of children, and where there is a large proportion of children there will be many deaths in the community; and thus a high marriage-rate, a high birth-rate, and a high death-rate are found co-existent.

In Queensland, we have a large mortality of children, but this is chiefly accounted for by the large proportion of children living in the community, as compared with many other places. In England and Wales, and in most of the Australian colonies, the proportion of children under five years is considerably less than in Queensland.

Thus, in England and Wales, in 1874, the proportion of children under five years to mean population was 13.52 per cent; in Victoria in 1877 it was estimated at 15.97; in Tasmania it was estimated a few years since at 14.4; and in Queensland the proportion of children under five years was estimated in 1876 at 16.6. per cent.

Infantile Mortality.—It is important to observe and to bear in mind that true infantile mortality is the number of deaths under one year as compared to the total number of births. As might have been expected from the high general death-rate during the year under review, infantile mortality has been unusually heavy, such deaths having amounted to 16.68 per cent. of the total number of births. This is 20 per thousand above the proportional number of deaths of children under one year old to every one thousand births in England and Wales, as shown in the last report received for the year 1876; while it is about 40 per thousand more than the average proportion for ten years in the colony, as given in the last Report of the Vital Statistics of Queensland for the year 1877. The average real infantile mortality in the years 1869–1878 was 128 per thousand. This will be seen by the following table :—

O.

SHOWING REAL INFANT MORTALITY.—RETURN FOR TEN YEARS, 1869–1878.

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average annua No. of Deaths per 100 Births.
11.35	10.72	9.91	10.98	12.25	12.15	15.28	14.40	14.76	16.68	12.848

The average infantile mortality in Queensland shows favourably in comparison with that of England and Wales, and also with that of South Australia, but not with the average infant mortality of the Australian colonies generally.

The following figures are from the Victorian Year Book of 1877–1878 :—

Deaths at and under one year compared with the Total Births, mean of Eleven Years, 1866–1876.

Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	10.01
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	10.25
New South Wales...	...	...	...	...	10.52
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	12.50
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	12.69
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	15.61

The mortality of children is larger in proportion in the towns than in the country, and in the metropolitan district, consisting chiefly of Brisbane and its suburbs, it is considerably larger than in the whole remainder of the colony, including all the other towns.

The mortality of children from one month to five years in the metropolitan and country districts for the year 1878, is shown in the following table:—

P.

SHOWING MORTALITY of CHILDREN from ONE MONTH to FIVE YEARS in the METROPOLITAN and COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1878.

District and Sex.	Total Number of Deaths in 1878.	Deaths of Children under One Year.					Totals and percentages under 1 year.			Totals and percentages under 2 years.			Totals and percentages under 5 years.		
		Under 1 month.	One month and under 2 months.	Two months and under 3 months.	Three months and under 6 months.	Six months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the Colony.	Total Deaths under 2 years.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the Colony.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the District.	Per-centage to total Deaths in the Colony.
Brisbane Dis- trict—															
Males ...	458	44	15	14	28	52	153	33·41	5·62	215	46·94	7·89	238	51·97	8·74
Females ...	366	35	16	11	39	43	144	39·34	9·63	198	54·09	13·23	226	61·75	15·01
Total ...	824	79	31	25	67	95	297	36·04	7·04	413	50·12	9·78	464	56·31	11·00
Country Dis- tricts—															
Males ...	2,266	153	64	45	92	168	522	23·04	19·16	671	29·61	24·63	775	34·21	28·45
Females ...	1,130	122	43	30	69	151	415	36·72	27·74	565	50·00	37·77	670	59·29	44·79
Total ...	3,396	275	107	75	161	319	937	27·59	22·20	1,236	36·40	29·29	1,445	42·55	34·24
Grand Total	4,220	354	138	100	228	414	1,234	...	29·24	1,649	...	39·08	1,909	...	45·24

It will be seen by this table that the total number of deaths of children under twelve months old in Queensland during the year was 1,234, and that this is made up of 297 in the metropolitan, and 937 in the other districts taken collectively, called country districts; the total deaths in the colony being 4,220: also that the total deaths of children under five years in Queensland have been 1,909, and that this consists of 464 who died under five in the metropolitan, and 1,445 in the districts outside the boundary of the Brisbane district.

The death-rate of children under one year in Queensland has been 29·24 per cent. of the total number of deaths of all ages in the year in the whole colony. The rate in the Brisbane district has been 36·04 of the total number of deaths in the metropolitan district; and in the other districts the rate of deaths under one year has been 27·59 to the whole number of deaths in those distrscts, being all the Registry districts outside the boundary of the metropolitan district.

The death-rate of children under five years has been 45·24 per cent. of all the deaths of all ages in the colony. In the Brisbane district the rate under five years has been 56·31 to the total number of deaths in the district. In the others, called country districts, the rate has been 42·55 per cent. to the total number of deaths in all the localities outside the metropolitan district.

MORTALITY OF TOWNS.

The comparative unhealthiness of our metropolitan district, within which there is a town population of something over 32,000, plainly appears by the comparison of the death-rates of children above given. A large infantile mortality, other things being equal, is a pretty certain indication of a generally unhealthy condition of any locality, and *vice versa*; and, as thus measured, it would appear that Brisbane is not a healthy place: for, while the death-rate of children under twelve

months in the year under review was 27·59 in the country districts, it was 36·04 in that of Brisbane; and of children dying under five years, the rate has been 56·31 in the metropolitan district, as against 42·55 in the country districts.

This may be shown more plainly as follows :—

ONE YEAR.

In Queensland	... 29·24	{ Death-rate of children under one year as compared with total number of deaths in the colony.
In the Country districts	27·59	{ Deaths of children under one year as compared with total number of deaths in the districts.
In the Brisbane district	36·04	

FIVE YEARS.

In Queensland	... 45·24	{ Death-rate of children under five years as compared with total number of deaths in the colony.
In the Country districts	42·55	{ Death-rate of children under five years as compared with total number of deaths in the districts.
In the Brisbane district	56·31	

The infantile mortality in Queensland, in Brisbane, in England and Wales, and in some of the large towns of England, is seen as follows :—

					Deaths of children under one year to 1,000 births.
Queensland, average of ten years, 1869–78	...				128
Brisbane District	... 1878	...	...	...	213
England and Wales...	1876	...	...	...	146
Portsmouth	... 1876	...	...	...	142
Sunderland	... 1876	...	...	...	152
Bristol	... 1876	...	...	...	153
London	... 1876	...	...	...	157
Manchester	... 1876	...	...	...	180
Salford	... 1876	...	...	...	189
Leicester	... 1876	...	...	...	200
Liverpool	... 1876	...	...	...	208

It will be seen that, as thus measured by its infantile mortality, the metropolis of Queensland is more unhealthy than the most unhealthy of the large towns in England, though it is found that the general mortality during the past year in Brisbane compares favourably with that of several of the other towns in the colony. At the same time these figures show that the infantile mortality in the whole colony of Queensland is considerably less than in England and Wales.

Although, in the year under review, the general death-rate in Queensland has been unusually high, having reached 20·41* on the mean population of the colony, it is found that the rate in the larger towns has been very much higher.

The District Registrars have been required to make returns showing the particulars of registration in all the larger towns separately from the remaining parts of the district; and though the population in several of the places is too small to supply any very reliable basis of calculation, it is only too evident from the figures, that our towns are unhealthy, and that their very high death-rate considerably swells the general death-rate of the colony.

For the purpose of the following comparison, the gross instead of the mean population is used in the calculations, as it is not easy to estimate the mean population of most of the towns.

The municipality of Brisbane is given among the rest, and within its boundary during the past year the death-rate was lower than in most of the other places, and this, no doubt, because of better drainage; but, what is called Brisbane extends on all sides beyond the municipal boundary, and the whole, including the suburbs, may perhaps fairly be taken in a comparison with the other towns.

* The death-rate in England and Wales for 1876 was 20·0.

The following figures show the death-rate per thousand on the gross estimated population of the larger towns in the order of the highest death-rates for the year 1878 :—

Mackay	38·07
Toowoomba	31·80
Rockhampton	27·63
Ipswich	27·09
Maryborough	26·57
Brisbane (Municipality and suburbs)...	25·74*
Warwick	23·71
Brisbane Municipalty	22·23*
Townsville	20·32

It will be seen that the general death-rate in Brisbane and suburbs, though very high, has been lower during the past year than in that of several of the other towns. The high death-rate in Toowoomba has been altogether exceptional. In Mackay the very high death-rate is accounted for by the large proportion of Polynesians in the community, among whom the mortality is always very large.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—The death-rate in the metropolis is increased by the deaths in the general hospital and in other institutions, because many persons resort to the city for the best medical assistance; but as many as 56 per cent. of the deaths in the general hospital, during the past year, were of persons ordinarily residing in the town; and making all fair allowance, the death-rate in Brisbane is not very materially affected by the deaths in hospitals.

The following is a return showing the number of deaths in public institutions in Brisbane during the year 1878 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Hospital	80	29	109
Lady Bowen Hospital	5	8	13
Children's Hospital	6	7	13
Diamantina Orphanage...	3	...	3
Infants' Asylum... ..	1	1	2
Lunatic Reception House	6	...	6
Lock Hospital	1	4	5
Gaol	6	...	6
Immigration Depôt	9	1	10
Fortitude Valley Gaol	1	...	1
	118	50	168

The following table giving the births, marriages, and deaths for the year 1878, and their proportion to every thousand of the mean population, shows that the death-rate in the metropolitan district of Brisbane was 26·20, as against 20·41 for the whole colony; and that in the country the rate was only 19·37.

Q.

Showing BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS for 1878, and the proportion to every 1,000 of Mean Population.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	TOTAL NUMBER.			PROPORTION TO EVERY 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.		
		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Municipality of Brisbane	24,169	1,064	359	547	44·02	14·85	22·63
Suburban	7,279	328	46	277	45·06	6·31	38·06
Metropolitan District	31,448	1,392	405	824	44·26	12·87	26·20
Country	175,349	6,005	1,039	3,396	34·25	5·93	19·37
	206,797	7,397	1,444	4,220	35·77	6·98	20·41

The following table is a summary of what has been published in the *Government Gazette* from January to December, in 1878, in the monthly reports of the Vital Statistics of Brisbane and suburbs :—

* The proportions in table, given as 26·20 and 26·63, are calculated on the *mean* population.

The table shows, first, the number of deaths monthly in the municipal and suburban portions of the Brisbane Registry district, and the percentage of deaths to population in each portion of the district, and in the whole district; also, the annual death-rate to which the monthly rate is equal in the municipal and suburban portions separately, and in the whole district together; also, the death-rate per thousand in the Brisbane district, and of the whole colony, in the year 1878. The table shows, secondly, the infantile mortality, or proportion of deaths of children under one year to the total births in the Brisbane Registry district, in each portion of the district separately, and in the whole district collectively; also, the death-rate per thousand of children under one year to the children born in each portion of the Brisbane district, in the whole district, and in the whole colony for the year; to which is also added the infantile mortality for ten years in Queensland from 1869 to 1878.

The seasons of the year.—It will be seen from the above table R that the highest percentage of deaths in the Brisbane district was in the month of October, showing a death-rate equal to 3·24 per cent. of the mean population of the district in the year. The next in order is February, showing what is equal to an annual rate of 3·12. Then follows January, 3·00. April, July, and November are the same, the death-rate in each of these months being equal to 2·88 in the year. March and May are alike, showing 2·76; August, 2·40; September, 2·28. The two months showing the lowest rate of mortality in the Registry district of Brisbane are June and December; that of June being equal to an annual rate of 1·92 per cent., and that of December of 2·04.

In the whole colony, the greatest mortality, taking the annual death-rate per thousand on an average of ten years, has been in the first quarter of the year, and the lowest in the third quarter, the other two being nearly equal.

This will be seen as follows :—

			Annual Death-rate per 1,000, average for ten years.	Average mean shade temperature.		Rainfall.
First quarter ending	March	...	19·15	...	78·3	9·04
Second	June	...	18·73	...	66·40	1·73
Third	September	...	16·38	...	65·3	5·37
Fourth	December...	...	18·35	...	76·9	6·22

In the year under review the number of deaths has been highest in the quarter ending March, showing 1,148 deaths; the next in order of the number of deaths is the June quarter, with 1,131 deaths registered; then follows December quarter with 1,061, and September quarter, showing 880 deaths.

The full particulars of deaths registered in each quarter of the year in each Registry district will be found in Table VII., Appendix A.

Taking the separate months of the year 1878, the following figures show the number of deaths in each, and the percentage to the total deaths in the colony :—

Month.	Number of Deaths.			Percentage to total Deaths.	
January	384	...	9·10
February	358	...	8·48
March	406	...	9·62
April	377	...	8·93
May	408	...	9·67
June	346	...	8·20
July	326	...	7·73
August	304	...	7·20
September	250	...	5·93
October	328	...	7·77
November	383	...	9·08
December	350	...	8·29
			4,220	100·00	

Marine Births and Deaths are particularised in the following table :—

S.

MARINE BIRTHS and DEATHS.

Number of Vessels.		ARRIVALS.			BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate per cent. Arrivals.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate per cent. Arrivals.
	<i>British Ships—</i>											
	Immigrant Vessels	3,510	2,487	5,997	27	17	44	·73	27	30	57	·95
	Short Ships ...	77	31	108								
	Total ...	3,587	2,518	6,105	27	17	44	·72	27	30	57	·93
	<i>German Ships—</i>											
	Immigrant Vessels	667	386	1,053	3	4	7	·66	26	18	44	4·18
	<i>Polynesian Ships—</i>											
	Immigrant Vessels	1,358	63	1,421	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	·56
	<i>Ships arriving via Tor-</i>											
	<i>res Straits, bringing</i>											
	<i>chiefly Chinese ...</i>	126	4	130								
		5,738	2,971	8,709	30	21	51	·59	61	48	109	1·25
	Excess of Deaths over Births ...				...	...	...	...	31	27	58	

In British ships, the immigrant vessels bringing 5,957 persons, and others bringing 108 persons, there were 44 births and 57 deaths. In German immigrant vessels there were 7 births and 44 deaths. In ships bringing Polynesians no births occurred, but there were 8 deaths. In ships arriving *via* Torres Straits, bringing chiefly Chinese, neither births nor deaths took place. The death-rates were 0·95 per cent. in British immigrant vessels, and 4·18 in German vessels, and 0·56 in vessels bringing Polynesians. The small mortality in vessels from Great Britain being less than 1 per cent. of those who embarked, is a plain indication of sound sanitary arrangements on board.

The number of deaths registered in the colony during each quarter, according to the districts, the number of deaths of children under five years, the nationalities and the occupations of persons whose deaths were registered, will be found in Appendix A, Tables VII., VIII., IX., and X. of this Report.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The scheme of classification of diseases now in general use in England and other British communities, that of which Dr. Farr is the author, will be found immediately following this Report. It divides the causes of death into classes, these being subdivided into several orders, under which each specific form of disease is arranged.

There are five principal classes in this arrangement, viz. :—*Zymotic, Constitutional, Local, and Developmental diseases*, and *Violence*; added to which, under Class 5, A, is inserted, *cause not defined*. Under one or other of these heads all the deaths which have occurred in the year under review are arranged in the tables of Appendix A, Nos. XII. to XXII.

The causes of death, arranged in the order of their degree of fatality, will be seen in Table XI.

Causes of death, males at different periods of life, with order and class of disease, Table XII.

Causes of death, females, Table XIII.

Causes of death, males and females together, Table XIV.

Class and order of disease causing death in each month of the year, Table XV.

Causes of death of males in each Registry district, Table XVI.
Causes of death of females in each Registry district, Table XVII.
Causes of death of males and females together in each district, Table XVIII.
Causes of death of males in the Brisbane Registry district, Table XIX.
Causes of death of females in the Brisbane Registry district, Table XX.
Causes of deaths of males and females together, Table XXI.

Causes of deaths of males and females, in the Brisbane district, number registered each month, Table XXII.

What are called preventable diseases, those chiefly of the miasmatic order of the zymotic class, have proved more fatal than usual during the year, showing as the causes of death a percentage to total deaths of 30·17. The proportion has varied during the decennium 1869–1878 from 20·56 in 1872 to 37·18 in 1875. This will be seen, together with the percentage of deaths from other diseases, in the following table:—

T.

TABLE comparing the PERCENTAGE which the several CAUSES of DEATHS bear to the TOTAL DEATHS in each year.
RETURN for TEN YEARS, 1869 to 1878.

Causes of Death.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
1. Miasmatic Diseases	23·17	23·83	22·12	20·56	25·02	27·59	37·18	29·59	26·83	30·17
2. Enthetic Diseases	·68	·24	·44	·57	·53	·43	·12	·26	·39	·40
3. Dietic Diseases	1·07	1·09	1·28	1·39	1·60	2·39	1·22	1·70	1·54	1·54
4. Parasitic Diseases	·45	·12	·66	·10	·58	·47	·58	·55	·71	·57
TOTAL	25·37	25·28	24·50	22·62	27·73	30·89	39·10	32·10	29·47	32·68
II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
1. Diathetic Diseases	2·21	2·80	2·18	2·17	2·22	2·39	1·88	3·14	2·88	2·80
2. Tubercular Diseases... ..	8·98	8·63	9·02	8·78	9·24	7·84	7·60	9·40	8·98	7·70
TOTAL	11·19	11·43	11·20	10·95	11·47	10·24	9·48	12·55	11·86	10·50
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
1. Diseases of the Nervous System	14·31	15·08	15·91	15·03	12·93	12·63	10·65	11·16	12·57	13·08
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation	4·05	4·26	4·31	4·03	3·69	3·58	2·58	3·35	3·23	3·06
3. Diseases of Respiratory System	5·39	7·11	7·28	8·42	8·09	5·01	5·41	6·20	6·43	7·04
4. Diseases of Digestive Organs	4·49	5·47	5·26	6·46	6·00	5·55	4·34	6·29	5·16	5·24
5. Diseases of Urinary Organs	·61	·67	1·28	·57	1·02	·79	·97	·72	1·01	·64
6. Diseases of Organs of Generation... ..	·11	...	·22	·26	·09	·11	·07	·11	·15	·21
7. Diseases of Joints	·06	·16	·27	·20	·18	·29	·22	·11	·15	·10
8. Diseases of Integumentary System	·11	·12	·16	·15	·22	·32	·22	·9	·12	·21
TOTAL	29·13	32·87	35·19	35·17	32·22	28·27	24·46	28·03	28·82	29·58
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.										
1. Diseases of Children	5·34	4·62	3·86	5·53	3·91	4·12	4·53	4·44	5·43	4·74
2. Diseases of Adults	1·59	1·34	1·23	1·39	·58	1·07	·83	·89	1·19	·90
3. Diseases of Old People	1·47	1·64	2·35	2·22	1·38	1·93	1·07	1·79	2·31	2·06
4. Diseases of Nutrition	8·40	7·36	7·95	8·10	10·00	9·66	8·58	8·08	9·66	9·12
TOTAL	16·80	14·96	15·39	17·25	15·87	16·78	15·01	15·20	18·59	16·82
V.—VIOLENCE.										
1. Accident or Negligence	10·62	11·30	9·30	9·50	8·84	9·70	7·65	7·59	7·26	6·71
2. Wounds in Battle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide	·51	·79	·78	1·39	·62	·75	·44	·29	·59	·59
4. Suicide	·51	·55	·44	·46	·98	·36	·56	·69	·80	·68
5. Execution	·17	·24	...	·05	...	·07	...	·03	·06	·07
TOTAL	11·81	12·88	10·52	11·41	10·44	10·88	8·65	8·60	8·71	8·05
Violent deaths, not classed ... ..	...	...	·11	...	...	·07	...	...	·03	...
Sudden deaths, cause not ascertained	·06	·18	·05	...	...	·93	·15	·03	...	...
Deaths, cause ill-defined and unspecified	5·05	2·49	2·91	2·58	2·27	1·93	3·14	3·49	2·52	2·37
TOTAL	5·11	2·67	3·07	2·58	2·27	2·93	3·29	3·52	2·55	2·37

A comparison between the percentage of deaths from the various diseases in the nosological classification in the whole of Queensland, and in the Registry district of Brisbane, will be seen in the following table :—

U.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS, BRISBANE DISTRICT, FOR 1878.					PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS, WHOLE OF QUEENSLAND, 1878.				
Causes of Death.					Causes of Death.				
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					CLASS No. I.				
1. Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	...	28·28	1. Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	...	30·17
2. Enthetic Diseases	...	...	...	·97	2. Enthetic Diseases	...	...	...	·40
3. Dietic Diseases	...	...	...	2·06	3. Dietic Diseases	...	...	...	1·54
4. Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	·49	4. Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	·57
TOTAL	...	...	...	31·80	TOTAL	...	...	...	32·68
II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.					CLASS No. II.				
1. Diathetic Diseases	...	...	...	4·00	1. Diathetic Diseases	...	...	...	2·80
2. Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	8·86	2. Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	7·70
TOTAL	...	...	...	12·86	TOTAL	...	...	...	10·50
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.					CLASS No. III.				
1. Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	14·69	1. Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	13·08
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation	...	...	...	3·03	2. Diseases of Organs of Circulation	...	...	...	3·06
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	5·70	3. Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	7·04
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs	...	...	...	·73	4. Diseases of Digestive Organs	...	...	...	5·24
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs	...	...	...	4·00	5. Diseases of Urinary Organs	...	...	...	·64
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation	...	...	...	·24	6. Diseases of Organs of Generation	...	...	...	·21
7. Diseases of the Joints	...	...	...	·24	7. Diseases of the Joints	...	...	...	·10
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System	...	...	...	·37	8. Diseases of the Integumentary System	...	...	...	·21
TOTAL	...	...	...	29·00	TOTAL	...	...	...	29·58
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					CLASS No. IV.				
1. Diseases of Children	...	...	...	6·92	1. Diseases of Children	...	...	...	4·74
2. Diseases of Adults	...	...	...	1·22	2. Diseases of Adults	...	...	...	·90
3. Diseases of Old People	...	...	...	1·46	3. Diseases of Old People	...	...	...	2·06
4. Diseases of Nutrition	...	...	...	11·64	4. Diseases of Nutrition	...	...	...	9·12
TOTAL	...	...	...	21·24	TOTAL	...	...	...	16·82
V.—VIOLENCE.					CLASS No. V.				
1. Accident or Negligence	...	...	...	4·13	1. Accident	...	...	...	6·71
2. Wounds in Battle	...	...	...	·12	2. Wounds in Battle	...	...	...	·59
3. Homicide	...	...	...	·48	3. Homicide	...	...	...	·59
4. Suicide	...	...	...	·36	4. Suicide	...	...	...	·68
5. Execution	...	...	...	·36	5. Executions	...	...	...	·07
TOTAL	...	...	...	5·09	TOTAL	...	...	...	8·05
Sudden deaths, cause not ascertained	...	...	...	...	Violent Deaths, not classed	...	...	...	...
Deaths, cause ill-defined	...	...	...	...	Deaths, cause ill-defined	...	...	...	·38
Deaths, cause unspecified	...	...	...	...	Deaths, cause unspecified, &c.	...	...	...	1·99
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	100·00	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	100·00

It will be seen that the percentage of deaths in the district of Brisbane from what may be called avoidable diseases during the past year has been lower than in the colony as a whole, being in the ratio of 28·28, as against 30·17 in the whole of Queensland.

A glance at Table XI., showing diseases arranged in the order of degree of fatality, is sufficient to show how many of them have proved more fatal in the past than in the former year.

Dysentery.—This has been of all the causes of death for the year the most fatal, as many as 431 persons having died from this painful malady. It is contained in the Order I., Class I., Zymotic diseases. The deaths from this cause in the five years ending 1878 have been—

In the proportion to total deaths, for each 10,000, 794·56, 1108·67, 859·53, 702·64, 1021·33.

In proportion to mean population, for each 10,000, 14·31, 26·39, 16·18, 12·15, and 20·84.

Convulsions is next in order of the degree of fatality, having caused 377 deaths. It is found under Order I., Class 2, Local diseases. In the five years the deaths from this cause, as returned, are—

In proportion to total deaths, for each 10,000, 769·51, 706·63, 689·36, 812·33, 893·36.

In proportion to mean population, for each 10,000, 13·86, 16·82, 12·98, 14·04, 18·23.

Phthisis maintains its premier place among the Constitutional Diseases, Class II., Order 2. There have been 263 deaths from phthisis during the past year, an increase of 38 over the previous year. In five years, deaths from phthisis have been—

In proportion to total deaths, for each 10,000, 583·39, 555·56, 749·93, 667·06, 623·22.

In proportion to mean population for each 10,000, 10·51, 13·22, 14·12, 11·53, 12·72.

The proportion of deaths from phthisis during the past year is seen to have been larger than in the year immediately preceding it, but smaller than in the year previously antecedent. The average for nine years 1870–1878 has been 11·62 for each 10,000 of mean population. In Brisbane and suburbs the proportion of population for each 10,000 for the year has been 17·29.

In England, deaths from phthisis, though it is spoken of by the Registrar-General as “a most fatal disease,” are decreasing. The mean rate of mortality from this cause was 28·11 in the five years 1850–54, and 22·83 in the five years 1870–74. In Victoria in 1877, the death-rate from phthisis was 12·80 per 10,000. Deaths from this cause, it appears, bear a much larger proportion to the population in Melbourne and its suburbs than do the deaths from phthisis in Victoria to the mean population of the whole colony. The proportion in the metropolis and suburbs during the last few years seems to be increasing, and is nearly equal to that obtaining in England; the proportion for 10,000 living in 1877 is given in the Victorian Year Book as 22·74.

The idea that obtained for many years, that the warm, dry climate of Queensland was favourable to persons suffering from pulmonary consumption, or of consumptive habit, appears at first sight not to have been borne out by the statistics of disease in the colony, the mean rate of mortality from phthisis, in the nine years 1870 to 1878, having been 11·62 for each 10,000 of the mean population, which is not one per 10,000 lower than in the Colony of Victoria, where phthisis generally heads the list of the causes of death in the order of their degree of fatality. It may be remarked, however, that the death-rate from phthisis in Queensland is consider-

ably increased by the prevalence of this disease among Polynesians, and the number of deaths thus arising, as seen in the following table :—

V.

Showing the LENGTH of RESIDENCE in QUEENSLAND, and the NATIONALITY of 263 PERSONS who DIED from PHTHISIS during the Year 1878.

	Under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months to 9 Months.	9 Months to 1 Year.	1 Year and under to 2 Years.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	Duration of Residence Unspecified.	Total.
Queensland	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	14
New South Wales ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
England and Wales ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	7	4	7	5	4	...	1	1	37
Scotland ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	7	4	4	...	...	2	...	28
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	12	7	6	2	1	...	2	50
Germany ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	9
Norway ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Italy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
British Possessions in Europe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
British America ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
United States of America ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Indies	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
China ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	8
Polynesia	2	5	2	4	20	25	10	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	96
At Sea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Country Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
TOTAL	6	11	8	6	25	32	20	9	24	30	24	19	11	3	4	31	263

The table shows that, out of 263 deaths resulting from phthisis in the year, no less than 96 of them were deaths of Polynesians. This number, being deducted, reduces the death-rate from this cause from 12·72 to 8·08 for each 10,000 of the mean population for the year 1878, and if taken into account for the nine years 1870-78 this would reduce the average for that period in a similar proportion.

There are 31 cases in which information as to age, and duration of disease and residence in Queensland, are not supplied; but of the remainder of the 263 fatal cases of phthisis it is seen that there were 31 deaths of children under twelve months; 88 under the age of three years; 126 died between the age of three and twenty-five years, and 18 over that age.

It will be seen also that 14 only of the persons who died in the year from phthisis were born in Queensland, and 19 in Australasia. There are 8 registered as from China, 50 from Ireland, 37 from England and Wales, 28 from Scotland, and 9 from Germany. There are 11 from other places, 5 in which the nationality is not specified, and 96, as before shown, from Polynesia.

Diarrhæa.—This belongs to Class I., Order 1, of which it has been the most fatal disease. It has caused 257 deaths during the year, or 10 more than in the former year of 1877. In the five years, 1874-8, the deaths from this cause have been :—

In proportion to total deaths, for each 10,000, 633·50, 645·71, 758·58, 732·29, 609·00.

In proportion to mean population, for each 10,000, 11·41, 15·37, 14·28, 12·66, 12·43.

Typhus Fever has been much more than commonly prevalent, 197 deaths having been occasioned by it during the year, which is nearly double the average number dying from this cause. In five years the deaths from typhus fever have been as follows :—

In proportion to total deaths for each 10,000, 279·17, 384·99, 207·67, 311·29, 466·82.

In proportion to mean population for each 10,000, 5·03, 9·16, 3·91, 5·38, 9·53.

Atrophy.—Many children die from what is returned as atrophy, and probably in many cases this name is given for want of more care in returning the specific form of disease causing death. The deaths from this cause returned for the year number 163.

The deaths returned as from atrophy in the years 1874-8 were as follows:—

In proportion to total deaths for each 10,000, 425·91, 319·20, 337·47, 400·24, 386·26.

In proportion to each 10,000 of the mean population, 7·67, 7·60, 6·35, 6·92, 7·88.

Remittent Fever.—One hundred and fourteen deaths have been caused by this type of fever during the year, a large proportion of the cases having occurred in the Cook and Palmer districts, where many persons are engaged in gold-mining.

In the five years the deaths from remittent fever have been:—

In proportion to the total number, 415·18, 560·43, 424·00, 249·04, 270·14.

In proportion to the mean population for each 10,000, 7·48, 13·34, 7·98, 4·36, 5·51.

It will be seen that the proportions of deaths from this cause have been considerably less during the last two years, arising, doubtless, from the falling-off in the population of the gold-finding districts in the North, where remittent fever had been very prevalent.

Drowning—accidental.—As many as 79 persons have met their death in this sad way during the year, which is one more than in the former year. The deaths from this cause, in five years, have been as follows:—

In proportion to each 10,000 total deaths, 429·49, 309·45, 271·13, 231·25, 187·20.

In proportion to mean population, for each 10,000, 7·74, 7·37, 5·10, 4·00, 3·82.

Bronchitis appears to have proved fatal in 77 cases in the past year, the deaths from this in the former year having been only 51.

In the five years 1874-78, the deaths recorded from this cause are:—

In proportion to each 10,000 of total deaths, 125·27, 177·88, 204·79, 151·20, 128·46.

In proportion to mean population for each 10,000, 2·26, 4·23, 3·85, 2·61, 3·72.

Childbirth.—Deaths simply from parturition are enumerated under this head, not including those from puerperal fever, or metria.

There have been 37 deaths from confinement during the past year, or about one to every 200 births in the year. In the former year the deaths from this cause were one in every 188, which was a larger proportion than usual. In the year 1876 there was one death only from this cause, in every 230 births.

In the five years 1874-78 the average number of deaths in childbirth has been one to 209 births. The average for the five years ending 1877 was one to 234. The number of deaths from this cause in the first year of that quinquennium was only 13.*

Alcoholism.—Twenty-eight deaths have been returned as caused by alcoholism during the year, or one more than in the previous year.

Diphtheria has been the cause of only seventeen deaths during the year as against 44 in the previous year.

Scarlatina has almost disappeared, only 4 deaths being ascribed to this cause. One fatal case only of death by *measles* has been returned.

Old Age.—There are 22 deaths ascribed to old age in the year.

Violence.—Deaths by violence were more numerous than in the previous year. Those properly coming under this head numbered 329. In the former year they were 294. The proportion of the deaths by violence to the total number of deaths was 77·96; the proportion to mean population was 1·59 per thousand.

Of the violent deaths, 272 were accidental, 3 were homicides, 29 were suicides, 22 were murders, and 3 were executions.

Of the accidental deaths, 79 were by drowning, 26 were from burns, 26 by sunstroke, 22 from fractures, 17 persons were killed by falls from horses, 13 by poisoning, 11 died from scalds, 9 were killed by drays or other vehicles, 8 died from

* In England and Wales the mortality from childbirth is as one mother to 211 children born alive.

falls from heights, 7 died from suffocation, 6 were killed on railways, 5 died from gunshot wounds, 5 were killed by the falling of trees, 5 met their deaths by falling down shafts, 4 by mining accidents, 4 by falling of earth, 3 by lightning, 3 by running against trees, 3 by injury to spine, 3 by blood-poisoning, 2 by accidental cuts, 2 by bites of venomous reptiles, 2 by kick from horses, 2 by fall from drays, 1 was killed by an alligator, 1 by a poisonous fish, 1 by explosion of gunpowder, 1 by a log, 1 by hæmorrhage from a surgical operation.

Of the 22 persons murdered, 12 were killed by blacks.

Three men suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging.

The following table shows the number of deaths from some of the most common causes, and their proportion to each ten thousand of the total number of deaths, and to the mean population of the colony during the five years 1874-1878.

W.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DEATHS from certain Causes; also their proportion per 10,000 of the TOTAL DEATHS and MEAN POPULATION respectively for each of the YEARS 1874-8.—RETURN for FIVE YEARS, arranged in the order of their Degree of Fatality for 1878.

Most Common Causes of Death.	1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.		
	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Deaths.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Mean Population.
Dysentery ...	222	794.56	14.31	455	1108.67	26.39	298	859.53	16.18	237	702.64	12.15	431	1021.33	20.84
Convulsions ...	215	769.1	13.86	290	706.63	16.82	239	689.36	12.98	274	812.33	14.04	377	893.36	18.23
Phthisis ...	163	583.39	10.51	228	555.56	13.22	260	749.93	14.12	225	667.06	11.53	263	623.22	12.72
Diarrhœa ...	177	633.50	11.41	265	645.31	15.37	263	758.58	14.28	247	732.29	12.66	257	609.00	12.43
Typhus Fever ...	78	279.17	5.03	158	384.39	9.16	72	207.67	3.91	105	311.29	5.38	197	466.82	9.53
Atrophy ...	119	425.91	7.67	131	319.20	7.60	117	337.47	6.56	135	400.24	6.92	163	386.26	7.88
Teething ...	76	272.01	4.90	131	319.20	7.60	110	317.28	5.97	114	337.98	5.84	126	298.60	6.09
Heart Disease ...	86	307.80	5.54	92	224.17	5.34	97	279.78	5.27	80	237.18	4.10	115	272.51	5.56
Remittent Fever ...	116	415.18	7.48	230	560.43	13.34	147	424.00	7.98	84	249.04	4.36	114	270.14	5.51
Pneumonia ...	48	171.80	3.09	72	175.44	4.18	75	216.33	4.07	80	237.18	4.10	109	253.29	5.27
Drowning ...	120	429.49	7.74	127	309.45	7.37	94	271.13	5.10	78	231.25	4.00	79	187.20	3.82
Bronchitis ...	35	125.27	2.26	73	177.88	4.23	71	204.79	3.85	51	151.20	2.61	77	128.46	3.72
Croup ...	55	196.85	3.55	67	163.26	3.89	74	213.44	4.02	85	252.00	4.36	63	149.29	3.05
Apoplexy ...	44	157.48	2.84	30	73.10	1.74	34	98.07	1.87	30	88.94	1.54	44	104.27	2.13
Brain Disease ...	29	103.79	1.87	30	73.10	1.74	43	124.03	2.33	38	112.66	1.95	38	90.05	1.84
Childbirth ...	27	96.64	1.74	33	80.41	1.91	30	86.53	1.63	38	112.66	1.95	37	87.68	1.79
Alcoholism ...	36	128.85	2.32	21	51.17	1.22	24	69.22	1.30	27	80.05	1.38	28	66.35	1.35
Diphtheria ...	47	168.22	3.03	62	151.07	3.60	54	155.75	2.93	44	130.45	2.26	17	40.28	.82
Scarlatina ...	10	35.83	.64	51	124.27	2.96	28	80.76	1.52	5	14.82	.26	4	9.48	.19
Measles ...	1	3.60	.06	178	433.72	10.32	33	95.18	1.79	1	2.96	.05	1	2.37	.05
Total Deaths of each Year from all Causes	2,794	...	...	4,104	...	...	3,467	...	...	3,373	...	...	4,220	...	...
Mean Population of each Year	...	155,103	...	...	172,402	...	...	184,194	...	...	195,092	...	...	206,797	...

We read of “those unnatural causes which destroy life,” and the question is discussed amongst statistis and philanthropists as to “how far mortality may be “ascribed to inevitable, and how far to avoidable causes.” Such modes of expression are certainly very gravely suggestive, and they are based upon the experience and observation of the years during which sanitation has become a science.

It is proved beyond a question that drainage, and the proper treatment and removal of offensive matter from houses and streets, are the means of lessening disease, and of lengthening human life. The large amount of money spent on sanitary works in England during the last quarter of a century has, on the whole, been wisely and well expended. This has been made very plain by the lessened death-rates in the localities where these works have been carried out, as seen by figures which have more than once been quoted in these Reports on the Vital Statistics of Queensland, taken from the Reports of the Registrar-General of England. The following is a quotation from the last Report received :—

“ One evidence of the practical success which has attended the sanitary “ works of the last quarter of a century, and which is sometimes overlooked, is to “ be found in the fact that notwithstanding the rapid increase of population in “ towns, and the growth of villages and country parishes into densely populated “ districts, there has been no increase in the general death-rate.”

A considerable expenditure of money would, no doubt, be required to effect what is needed in our principal towns in Queensland, in providing for them an abundant supply of pure water, a thorough system of drainage, and the carrying out of one or other of the most approved methods of dealing with refuse matter; but this once accomplished, and the death-rate of our towns thus reduced, there can be no doubt the general death-rate of Queensland might be made to compare favourably with that of almost any part of the world. The death-rate in Queensland in 1878 in the country, exclusive of all towns containing as many as a thousand inhabitants, as before shown, is 17·63 per thousand, which is a very close approximation to what is found to obtain in the districts known as the healthiest parts of England, where the death-rate is generally only about 17 per thousand; the average death-rate of the whole of England and Wales being about 22 per thousand.*

The success which has attended the establishment of deodorizing and other sanitary works in many large towns in England, as shown by the figures of the Registrar-General, also the cost of main and subsidiary drainage, as estimated by an eminent engineering authority, have been shown in previous reports on the Vital Statistics of Queensland; but each year adds something to our information on the great question of sanitary reform.

In these colonies we have the benefit of the experiments of sanitation as made in the old country, so that our operations in the same direction may be safely conducted at a minimum of cost and a maximum of advantage. The papers written by eminent statisticians, and others who have devoted many years to the study of this subject, which are frequently read and discussed in England and given to the public, afford the fullest information on all that is known on "the science of life" and hygienic appliances.

Out of all that has been said and written in favour of and against the various systems propounded for cleansing our towns, there are certain conclusions which appear inevitable. The object is effectually to remove and to render harmless all refuse, both liquid and solid matter, and it seems necessary as quickly as possible to separate liquids and solids in order to prevent or retard putrescent decomposition.

Liquids should be dealt with by a complete system of general and subsidiary drainage; the mains being large enough to carry off the storm-water; the connections with each house, as well as the main drains, being under the complete control of the public authorities.

Solid excreta should not be suffered to mix with the liquid refuse, or flow into the house drains, these being exclusively for kitchen and laundry slops. It might be well even to exclude, if possible, all urine, if this could be separately dealt with. However, the washings of the streets and laundry water must contain much offensive matter, and whether the sewage is mixed with the urine or otherwise, it should be so immediately and effectually removed by drainage as not to be allowed for a moment to stagnate.

It appears further very plain that to accomplish the desired object most effectually the method of removal must combine the three principal systems of—

First.—Earth-closets, with air-tight pails, removable periodically without being uncovered, and a clean pail substituted, dry house refuse to be at the same time taken away in the carts, together with a system of street sweeping.†

Secondly.—House and main drainage; and

Thirdly.—The treatment of the sewage by deodorization.

One of the practical difficulties in all large towns is that of the disposal of sewage. Even supposing a system of drainage to have been established, the question has always been how to get rid of liquid refuse matter. Its deodorization with milk of lime, so as to fit the liquid portion for passing into the rivers without polluting them, which is the next step, is also very easy; but the disposal of the precipitated solids, which cannot be kept out of the main drains, has, until recently, constituted

* There are 54 large tracts in England and Wales in which the mortality was only 17 per thousand, the average mortality at that time being 22 per thousand.

† The dry refuse might, probably, as in England, be disposed of for manure.

the great difficulty which it has taken many years to solve. At length, however, it would seem even this impediment is overcome. The precipitate from deodorized sewage is found to possess certain properties which make it easy of combustion, and the action of fire converts it into cement of the best description, which is saleable at a price which will recoup the necessary outlay.*

With the earth-closet system and the separate removal of dry refuse, there would be comparatively little precipitate to be disposed of in our deodorizing process, and this might be most easily dealt with by the system described.

In Brisbane, we have natural facilities for the establishment of deodorizing works in the low-lying land close to the river, and at a convenient distance from the city, a little beyond Fortitude Valley. Towards this place there appears to be a fall from the neighbouring parts of the town, and with a proper system of sewerage there would probably be no difficulty in conveying the liquid refuse into it from all parts of the main portions of the city.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY JORDAN,

Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
30th June, 1879.

* "The sewage from the town (Burnley) passes into four settling tanks, after receiving the proper dose of lime-cream previous to entering them. After settlement, from four to fourteen days, the sludge is pumped into draining or drying 'backs,' dug out and placed on a heated drying floor, when dry, packed in kilns and burnt, the only fuel used, beyond that which it contained, being a small quantity of coal or shavings to set it alight. At the end of a few hours the kiln is drawn, and the roasted material is ground into coarse powder, which forms the cement. The Company feel assured the result is a money success, the cement having a ready sale."

GENERAL SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION.

Class No. 1.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

ORDER No. 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

1. Small-pox.
- 1A. Chicken-pox.
2. Measles.
3. Scarletina.
- 3A. Diphtheria.
4. Quinsy.
5. Croup.
6. Whooping Cough.
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever).
8. Erysipelas.
9. Metria.
10. Carbuncle, Boil, &c.
11. Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh.
12. Dysentery.
13. Diarrhœa.
14. Cholera.
15. Ague.
16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.
17. Rheumatism.
18. Others.

ORDER No. 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.

1. Syphilis.
2. Gonorrhœa, Stricture of the Urethra.
3. Hydrophobia.
4. Glanders.
5. Others.

ORDER No. 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

1. Privation.
2. Want of Breast-milk.
3. Purpura and Scurvy.
4. Alcoholism { *a* Delirium Tremens.
 b Intemperance.
5. Others.

ORDER No. 4.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

1. Thrush.
2. Worms.
- 2A. Hydatid.
3. Others.

Class No. 2.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

ORDER No. 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.

1. Gout.
2. Dropsy.
3. Cancer.
- 3A. Tumor.
- 3B. Polypus.
4. Noma.
5. Mortification.
6. Others.

ORDER No. 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

1. Scrofula.
2. Tabes Mesenterica.
3. Phthisis.
- 3A. Hæmoptysis.
4. Hydrocephalus.
5. Others.

Class No. 3.—LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER No. 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

1. Cephalitis.
2. Apoplexy.
3. Paralysis.
4. Insanity.
5. Chorea.
6. Epilepsy.
7. Convulsions.
8. Brain Disease, &c.

LOCAL DISEASES—continued.

ORDER No. 2.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

1. Pericarditis.
2. Aneurism.
3. Heart Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 3.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

1. Laryngitis.
2. Bronchitis.
3. Pleurisy.
4. Pneumonia.
- 4A. Congestion of the Lungs, Pulmonary Apoplexy.
5. Asthma.
6. Lung Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 4.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

1. Gastritis.
2. Enteritis.
3. Peritonitis.
4. Ascites.
5. Ulceration of the Intestines.
6. Hernia.
7. Ileus.
8. Intussusception.
9. Stricture of Intestines.
10. Fistula.
11. Stomach Disease, &c.
12. Pancreas Disease, &c.
13. Hepatitis.
14. Jaundice.
15. Liver Disease, &c.
16. Spleen Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 5.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

1. Nephritis.
2. Ischuria.
3. Nephria.
4. Diabetes.
5. Stone.
6. Cystitis.
7. Kidney Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 6.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

1. Ovarian Dropsy.
2. Uterus Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 7.—DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.

1. Arthritis.
- 1A. Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.
2. Joint Disease, &c.

ORDER No. 8.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

1. Phlegmon.
2. Ulcer.
3. Skin Disease, &c.

Class No. 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

ORDER No. 1.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

1. Premature Birth.
2. Cyanosis.
3. Spina Bifida.
4. Other Malformations.
5. Teething.
6. Others.

ORDER No. 2.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF ADULTS.

1. Paramenia.
2. Childbirth.
3. Others.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES—continued.

ORDER No. 3.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF OLD PEOPLE.

1. Old Age.
2. Senile Decay.

ORDER No. 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF NUTRITION.

1. Atrophy.
- 1A. Debility.

Class No. 5.—VIOLENCE.

ORDER No. 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.
 2. Gunshot Wounds.
 3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.
 4. Burns.
 5. Scalds.
 6. Sunstroke.
 7. Poison.
 8. Bite of a snake or poisonous insect.
 9. Drowning.
 10. Suffocation.
 - 11.
 - 12.
 - 13.
 - 14.
 - 15.
 - 16.
 - 17.
 - 18.
- } Other Accidents as certified.

ORDER No. 2.—WOUNDS IN BATTLE.

1. Gunshot and Others.
2. Sword or Bayonet.
3. Others.

ORDER No. 3.—HOMICIDE.

1. Murder. { *A* by Whites
 B by Blacks
2. Manslaughter.

ORDER No. 4.—SUICIDE.

1. Gunshot Wounds
2. Cuts, Stabs, &c.
3. Poison.
4. Drowning.
5. Hanging.
6. Otherwise.

ORDER No. 5.—EXECUTION.

1. Hanging.

Class No. 5a.—CAUSE NOT DEFINED.

No. 1.—DEATHS, CAUSE NOT ASCERTAINED.

1. Found Dead.
2. Sudden Death.

No. 2.—DEATHS, CAUSE ILL-DEFINED.

1. Accidental Death.
2. Inflammation.
3. Natural Causes.
4. Visitation of God.
- 5.

No. 3.—DEATHS UNSPECIFIED.

1. Unspecified.

INDEX TO TABLES.

Head.	Particulars given in Table.	Table.	Page.
APPENDIX A.			
Population	Synoptical Table from 1856 to 1878 ... ..	...	1 & 2
Arrivals	Table showing number of Persons who Arrived in Colony by Sea during 1878	I.	3
Departures	Table showing number of Persons who Departed from Colony by Sea during 1878	I.	4
Population	Estimated, for 1877 and 1878, Estimated Mean for 1878	II.	5
Births	Number Registered during each Quarter	III.	5
Marriages	Number Registered in 1878, showing the Denominations... ..	IV.	6
„	Showing the Nationality of the Persons Married... ..	V.	7
„	„ various Ages of the Persons Married	VI.	8
Deaths in Colony ...	Showing the Number Registered during each Quarter according to Dis- tricts	VII.	9
„	„ Number of Children, Male and Female, under Five years	VIII.	10
„	„ Nationality of persons whose deaths were Registered	IX.	11
„	„ Occupations of persons whose Deaths were Registered	X.	12
„	„ Causes of Deaths, arranged in order of Degree of Fatality	XI.	13
„	„ Causes of Deaths of Males at different periods of life, Registered during the year	XII.	14 & 15
„	„ Causes of Deaths of Females at different periods of life, Registered during the year	XIII.	16 & 17
„	„ Causes of Deaths of Males and Females at different periods of life, Registered during the year	XIV.	18 & 19
„	„ Causes of Deaths, Males and Females, Number Registered each Month	XV.	20 & 21
„	„ Causes of Deaths of Males in the several Registry Districts	XVI.	22, 23, 24, 25
„	„ Causes of Deaths of Females in the several Registry Districts	XVII.	26, 27, 28, 29
„	„ Causes of Deaths of Males and Females in the several Registry Districts	XVIII.	30, 31, 32, 33
Deaths in Brisbane	„ Causes of Deaths, Males, within the District of Brisbane	XIX.	34 & 35
„	„ Causes of Deaths, Females, within the District of Brisbane	XX.	36 & 37
„	„ Causes of Deaths, Males and Females, within the District of Brisbane	XXI.	38 & 39
„	„ Causes of Deaths, Males and Females, within the District of Brisbane, Number Registered each Month	XXII.	40 & 41
APPENDIX B.			
	District Registrars, List of, for 1878 ... ..	...	42

INDEX TO TABLES.

Table	Page	Table	Page
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

ERRATA.

IN SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

Under heading "Centesimal Ratio of Increase in Population of 31st December."
 In year 1877—For "8·84," "6·34," "7·87," read "9·69," "6·75," "8·54."
 Also, under heading "Centesimal Ratio of Increase in Mean Population of each year."
 In year 1877—For "5·72," "5·38," "5·59," read "6·06," "5·63," "5·92."

APPENDIX A.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

SYNOPSIS of the VITAL STATISTICS of QUEENSLAND, from the Year 1856 to 1878 inclusive.

YEAR.	POPULATION ON THE 31st DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, ITS INCREASE NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL, AND PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.														MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR, ITS NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL INCREASE.										BIRTHS, THEIR PROPORTION TO MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR, AND THEIR NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL INCREASE.									
	POPULATION ON THE 31st DECEMBER.			NUMERICAL INCREASE IN POPULATION OF 31st DECEMBER.			CENTESIMAL RATIO OF INCREASE IN POPULATION OF 31st DECEMBER.			Proportion of Females to each 100 Males in total population of each year.	Male additions to Population of 31st December of each year, arising from excess of Births over Deaths.	Female additions to Population of 31st December of each year, arising from excess of Births over Deaths.	Total additions to Population of 31st December of each year, arising from excess of Births over Deaths.	Centesimal increase to Population of 31st December of each year, from excess of Births over Deaths.	MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR.			NUMERICAL INCREASE IN MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR.			CENTESIMAL RATIO OF INCREASE IN MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR.			Proportion of Females to each 100 Males in mean population of each year.	Male Births registered each year.	Female Births registered each year.	Total Births registered each year.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† of Births of each year.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in Births of each year.	Centesimal Proportion of Births to Mean Population of each year.	Number of Female Births to each 100 Male Births.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.						Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.											
1856...	11,254	7,290	18,544	
1857...	12,462	8,190	20,652	1,208	900	2,108	10.73	12.34	11.31	65.73	181	276	457	2.47	11,858	7,740	19,598	65.23	381	374	755	3.85	98.1			
1858...	13,276	9,029	22,305	814	839	1,653	6.53	10.24	8.00	68.01	212	385	597	2.69	12,869	8,609	21,478	1,011	869	1,880	8.53	11.23	9.59	487	488	975	*220	*29.13	4.53	100.20				
1859...	13,854	9,666	23,520	578	637	1,215	4.35	7.06	5.44	69.77	327	411	738	3.30	13,565	9,347	22,912	696	738	1,434	5.41	8.57	6.68	547	522	1,069	*94	*9.64	4.50	95.43				
1860...	16,817	11,239	28,056	2,963	1,573	4,536	21.46	16.27	19.29	66.83	325	433	758	3.22	15,335	10,453	25,788	1,770	1,106	2,876	13.04	11.83	12.55	646	590	1,236	*167	*15.62	4.57	91.61				
1861...	20,811	13,556	34,367	3,994	2,317	6,311	23.75	17.09	22.09	65.09	383	541	924	3.29	18,814	12,397	31,211	3,479	1,944	5,423	22.69	18.59	21.03	739	684	1,423	*187	*15.13	4.56	92.56				
1862...	27,186	17,891	45,077	6,375	4,335	10,710	30.63	31.97	31.16	62.14	387	518	905	2.63	23,998	15,724	39,722	5,184	3,327	8,511	27.55	26.84	27.27	903	799	1,702	*279	*19.60	4.29	88.48				
1863...	37,579	24,061	61,640	10,393	6,170	16,563	38.23	34.48	36.74	64.03	296	650	946	2.09	32,382	20,976	53,358	8,384	5,252	13,636	34.94	33.40	34.33	1,094	1,127	2,221	*519	*30.49	4.16	103.02				
1864...	45,516	28,520	74,036	7,937	4,459	12,396	21.12	18.53	20.11	62.66	575	865	1,440	2.34	41,548	26,290	67,838	9,166	5,314	14,480	28.31	25.33	27.14	1,472	1,411	2,883	*662	*29.80	4.25	95.86				
1865...	53,316	34,488	87,804	7,800	5,968	13,768	17.14	20.93	15.68	64.69	807	992	1,799	2.43	49,416	31,504	80,920	7,868	5,214	13,082	18.94	19.83	19.28	1,794	1,738	3,532	*649	*22.51	4.36	96.88				
1866...	57,307	38,894	96,201	3,991	4,406	8,397	7.48	12.79	9.56	67.87	692	1,073	1,765	2.01	55,312	36,691	92,003	5,896	5,187	11,083	11.93	16.46	13.69	2,138	1,989	4,127	*595	*16.85	4.48	93.07				
1867...	59,836	40,013	99,849	2,529	1,119	3,648	4.41	2.88	3.79	66.87	1,187	1,544	2,731	2.85	58,572	39,453	98,025	3,260	2,762	6,022	5.89	7.53	6.55	2,275	2,201	4,476	*349	*8.48	4.57	96.75				
1868...	65,843	41,584	107,427	6,007	1,571	7,578	10.04	3.92	7.59	63.12	1,102	1,559	2,661	2.66	62,839	40,799	103,638	4,267	1,346	5,613	7.28	3.41	5.73	2,267	2,193	4,460	+16	+0.36	4.30	93.07				
1869...	66,571	43,326	109,897	728	1,742	2,470	1.10	4.19	2.30	65.09	1,263	1,630	2,893	2.63	66,207	42,455	108,662	3,368	1,656	5,024	5.36	4.06	4.84	2,412	2,242	4,654	*194	*4.35	4.28	92.95				
1870...	69,629	45,938	115,567	3,058	2,612	5,670	4.59	5.68	5.16	66.29	1,495	1,765	3,260	2.96	68,100	44,632	112,732	1,893	2,177	4,070	2.86	4.88	3.75	2,555	2,350	4,905	*251	*5.39	4.35	91.98				
1871...	74,622	50,524	125,146	4,993	4,586	9,579	7.17	9.98	8.28	67.70	1,484	1,936	3,420	2.73	72,125	48,231	120,356	4,025	3,599	7,624	5.91	8.06	6.76	2,676	2,529	5,205	*300	*6.12	4.32	94.50				
1872...	79,618	53,935	133,553	4,996	3,411	8,407	6.69	6.75	6.72	67.74	1,382	1,947	3,329	2.66	77,120	52,230	129,350	4,995	3,999	8,994	6.93	8.29	7.47	2,620	2,645	5,265	*60	*1.15	4.07	100.95				
1873...	87,154	59,536	146,690	7,536	5,601	13,137	9.46	10.38	9.83	68.31	1,574	1,896	3,470	2.60	83,386	56,736	140,122	6,266	4,506	10,772	8.12	8.63	8.33	2,945	2,775	5,720	*455	*8.64	4.08	94.23				
1874...	97,860	65,657	163,517	10,706	6,121	16,827	12.28	10.28	11.47	67.09	1,503	2,086	3,589	2.44	92,507	62,596	155,103	9,121	5,860	14,981	10.93	10.33	10.69	3,280	3,103	6,383	*663	*11.59	4.12	94.60				
1875...	111,272	70,016	181,288	13,412	4,359	17,771	13.70	6.64	10.86	62.92	761	1,841	2,602	1.59	104,566	67,836	172,402	12,059	5,240	17,299	13.03	8.37	11.14	3,419	3,287	6,706	*323	*5.06	3.89	96.14				
1876...	113,888	73,217	187,100	2,611	3,201	5,812	2.35	4.57	3.21	64.31	1,291	2,145	3,436	1.89	112,578	71,616	184,194	8,012	3,780	11,792	7.66	5.57	6.84	3,540	3,363	6,903	*197	*2.94	3.75	95.00				
1877...	124,924	78,160	203,084	11,041	4,943	15,984	8.84	6.34	7.87	62.57	1,546	2,250	3,796	1.87	119,403	75,689	195,092	6,825	4,073	10,898	5.72	5.38	5.59	3,702	3,467	7,169	*266	*3.90	3.67	93.65				
1878...	127,608	82,902	210,510	2,684	4,742	7,426	2.14	6.06	3.65	64.96	1,045	2,132	3,177	1.50	126,266	80,531	206,797	6,863	4,842	11,705	5.71	6.39	5.66	3,769	3,628	7,397	*228	*3.08	3.58	96.26				
YEAR.	DEATHS, THEIR PROPORTION TO MEAN POPULATION, THEIR ANNUAL, NUMERICAL, AND CENTESIMAL INCREASE.							INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND ITS PROPORTION TO MEAN POPULATION, ITS INCREASE OR DECREASE, NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL.							MARRIAGES, THEIR INCREASE OR DECREASE, NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL, AND THEIR PROPORTION TO MEAN POPULATION OF EACH YEAR.																			
	Male Deaths registered each year.	Female Deaths registered each year.	Total Deaths registered each year.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths of each year.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths of each year.	Centesimal Proportion total Deaths bear to Mean Population of each year.	Number of Female Deaths to each 100 Male Deaths.	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Below 2 years of age.	2 and under 5 years of age.	Total below 5 years of age.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths of Children below 5 years of age.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in Deaths of Children below 5 years of age.	Proportion Deaths of Children below 5 years of age bear to the total Deaths of each year.	Centesimal Proportion Deaths of Children below 5 years of age bear to Mean Population of each year.	Centesimal Proportion Deaths of Children under 1 year to Total Births, showing true infantile mortality.	CHURCH, OR REGISTRY OFFICE.																	
																	Church of Eng-land.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Primitive Methodist.	United Metho-dist.	Congregational.	Baptist.	Particular Bap-tist.	Lutheran.	Burnett Pro-Testant Church.	Hebrew.	German Inde-pendent.	Bible Christians.	Registration Act.	Total Marriages.	Numerical Increase* or Decrease† in Total Marriages.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in Total Marriages.	Centesimal proportion total Marriages bear to Mean Population of each year.
1856...	No Returns
1857...	200	98	298	...	...	1.52	49.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

69

[illegible]

Table No. II.

SHOWING the ESTIMATED POPULATION on 31st December, 1877; the NUMBER of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES REGISTERED in Queensland during the Year 1878; the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION of the Colony for the Year 1878.

Estimated Population, 31st December, 1877.			Births Registered in 1878.			Marriages Registered in 1878.	Deaths Registered in 1878.			Estimated Population, 31st December, 1878.			Estimated Mean Population, 31st December, 1878.		
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.		Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
124,924	78,160	203,084	3,769	3,628	7,397	1,444	2,724	1,496	4,220	127,608	82,902	210,510	126,266	80,531	206,797

BIRTHS.

Table No. III.

SHOWING the NUMBER of BIRTHS REGISTERED in each Quarter of the Year 1878.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		TOTAL OF EACH SEX.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Balonne ...	6	11	11	11	8	10	3	12	28	44	72
Blackall ...	...	...	2	4	5	3	2	4	9	11	20
Bowen ...	16	6	10	11	6	8	9	5	41	30	71
Brisbane ...	182	182	197	182	163	175	159	152	701	691	1,392
Bundaberg ...	20	13	12	13	14	12	18	13	64	51	115
Burke ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	5
Burnett ...	13	8	12	15	8	8	17	9	50	40	90
Caboolture ...	17	18	18	21	29	16	20	13	84	68	152
Cardwell ...	1	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	5	5	10
Charleville ...	2	2	1	4	...	5	5	3	8	14	22
Clermont ...	20	12	15	11	9	18	17	14	61	55	116
Cook ...	12	19	19	20	12	11	11	10	54	60	114
Cunnamulla ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	4
Dalby ...	12	14	12	12	18	13	12	11	54	50	104
Darling Downs North ...	18	14	10	14	24	14	17	20	69	62	131
Darling Downs East ...	20	30	27	28	21	23	27	21	95	102	197
Darling Downs West ...	4	5	2	4	2	3	3	2	11	14	25
Darling Downs Central ...	9	11	10	20	11	14	9	11	39	56	95
Drayton and Toowoomba ...	47	58	65	65	56	53	59	56	227	232	459
East Moreton ...	28	25	26	28	33	31	29	27	116	111	227
Etheridge ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	4
Fassifern ...	11	10	15	16	11	15	6	8	43	49	92
Gilberton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone ...	9	6	8	9	5	5	5	7	27	27	54
Gympie ...	33	27	36	31	40	23	34	36	143	117	260
Ipswich ...	45	37	45	54	54	41	39	39	183	171	354
Kennedy North ...	31	43	26	34	36	33	30	22	123	132	255
Kennedy South ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3
Leichhardt ...	6	7	10	10	14	10	4	6	34	33	67
Logan ...	19	34	26	19	15	26	19	19	79	98	177
Mackay ...	18	15	22	22	13	10	14	17	67	64	131
Maranoa ...	15	18	14	15	8	16	20	13	57	62	119
Marathon ...	4	2	11	4	3	1	1	4	19	11	30
Maryborough ...	58	41	64	51	72	53	48	47	242	192	434
Oxley ...	48	46	43	43	36	44	43	40	170	173	343
Palmer ...	9	3	5	4	6	6	4	3	24	16	40
Peak Downs ...	4	4	6	5	3	2	5	5	18	16	34
Rockhampton ...	71	51	52	48	63	67	62	53	248	219	467
Somersett ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Springsure ...	7	8	5	5	4	6	5	11	21	30	51
Stanley ...	6	7	11	4	5	3	6	4	28	18	46
Stanthorpe ...	11	14	14	14	11	14	21	12	57	54	111
St. Lawrence ...	5	6	7	2	3	3	1	6	16	17	33
Tambo ...	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	10	6	16
Taroom ...	2	2	...	2	2	3	1	2	5	9	14
Tiaro ...	5	5	8	10	2	8	5	8	20	31	51
Townsville ...	30	21	10	15	17	20	22	10	79	66	145
Warrego ...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	5	6	11
Warwick ...	24	16	22	17	27	29	17	21	90	83	173
West Moreton ...	45	28	66	56	43	49	36	36	190	169	359
Westwood ...	12	12	9	8	5	8	8	2	28	36	64
Wide Bay ...	4	2	5	3	5	7	6	3	20	15	35
TOTAL ...	962	897	994	971	937	926	876	834	3,769	3,628	7,397
TOTAL EACH QUARTER ...	1,859		1,965		1,863		1,710		7,397		

Table No. IV.

SHOWING the NUMBER of MARRIAGES REGISTERED during the Year 1878.

Registry District.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian and United Presbyterian.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Primitive Methodist.	United Methodist Free Church.	Congregational.	Baptist.	Particular Baptist.	Lutheran.	Burnett Protestant Church.	Hebrew Church.	German Independent Church.	Bible Christians.	Registration and Justices Marrying Acts.	Total in 1878.
Balonne ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13
Blackall	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Bowen	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Brisbane	91	66	111	39	11	14	16	11	4	18	...	...	...	2	22	405
Bundaberg	2	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	17
Burke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnett ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	9
Caboolture ... ..	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cardwell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charleville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Clermont	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14
Cook ... ..	...	17	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	35
Cunnamulla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Dalby	8	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32
Darling Downs North ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Darling Downs East ...	13	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
Darling Downs West ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Darling Downs Central ...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drayton and Toowoomba ...	16	23	10	9	...	...	4	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	4	87
East Moreton ... ..	...	1	1	4	3	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	18
Etheridge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Fassifern	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5
Gilberton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Gympie	7	14	10	5	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51
Ipswich	24	28	8	15	5	1	9	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	10	112
Kennedy North	21	17	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	54
Kennedy South ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Leichhardt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logan	11	2	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	26
Mackay	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Maranoa	14	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26
Marathon	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Maryborough	14	13	14	10	3	...	...	7	...	19	...	...	...	...	12	92
Oxley	4	...	3	4	4	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Palmer ... ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13
Peak Downs	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Rockhampton	17	25	19	6	33	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	116
Somerset ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Springsure ... ..	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
Stanley	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stanthorpe	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18
St. Lawrence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Tambo ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Taroom ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tiaro ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Townsville	18	14	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50
Warrego ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Warwick	16	18	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	62
West Moreton	3	3	...	1	2	...	9	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	26
Westwood ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wide Bay	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
TOTALS	318	289	233	122	75	16	73	33	6	90	4	...	...	2	183	1,444

Table No. V.

SHOWING the NATIONALITY of 1,444 HUSBANDS and 1,444 WIVES MARRIED in QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1878.

			NATIONALITY OF WIVES.																														
			AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.							GREAT BRITAIN.			EUROPE.									AMERICA.		AFRICA.		POLYNESIA.		Other Countries not named.	At Sea.	Unspecified.	Total.		
			Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Austria.	Spain.	British Possessions in Europe.	British America.	United States.	Born of European Parents.	Natives.	Born of European Parents.					Natives.	
Australia	Queensland	...	43	13	3	...	...	1	1	15	4	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	96
	New South Wales	...	23	23	5	...	...	5	...	23	4	15	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
	Victoria	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	26
	South Australia	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Britain	Tasmania	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	New Zealand	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	England and Wales	...	71	46	18	3	...	4	1	221	20	103	12	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	515
	Scotland	...	23	16	5	1	...	...	...	31	38	26	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	143
	Ireland	...	29	9	3	...	...	2	1	31	9	155	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	245
Europe ...	Germany	...	15	6	...	1	...	...	17	3	16	85	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
	France	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Norway	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Sweden	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Denmark	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	10	1	8	3	...	4	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	49
	Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Italy	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Switzerland	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Austria	
	Poland	
	Russia	
	Spain	1	1	
	Greece	
	America	British Possessions in Europe
		British America	...	1	2	3
Africa ...	United States	4	...	4	1	9	
	Born of European Parents	...	1	1	1	3	
India ...	Born of European Parents	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	7	
	Natives	
China ...	Born of European Parents	
	Natives	...	1	1	1	3	...	2	1	9	
Polynesia	Born of European Parents	1	1	
	Natives	...	1	2	3	
Countries not abovenamed			2	3	5	
At Sea			4	1	1	1	1	8	
Countries unspecified			
TOTAL			233	129	43	6	...	13	3	380	82	367	115	1	7	10	26	...	6	...	1	...	3	4	3	7	5	...	1,441	

This Table may be read thus :—Following the first line horizontally across the table, it appears that 96 men, natives of Queensland, were married during the year, of whom 43 were married to Queensland women, 13 to women natives of New South Wales, 3 to natives of Victoria, 1 a native of Tasmania, and so on. Following the first column downwards, it appears that 233 women, natives of Queensland, were married, of whom 43 were married to men natives of the Colony, 23 to natives of New South Wales, 6 to Victorians, 2 to natives of Tasmania, and so on.

Table No. VI.
SHOWING THE VARIOUS AGES OF 1,444 HUSBANDS AND 1,444 WIVES MARRIED IN QUEENSLAND DURING THE YEAR 1878.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

Table No. VII.

SHOWING the NUMBER of DEATHS REGISTERED in Queensland, in EACH QUARTER of the Year 1878.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		TOTAL OF EACH SEX.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Balonne	8	7	3	4	6	6	6	2	23	19	42
Blackall ... ..	...	...	7	2	16	2	3	3	26	7	33
Bowen	5	4	4	2	7	5	4	2	20	13	33
Brisbane	139	87	106	87	105	91	108	101	458	366	824
Bundaberg	7	4	19	2	5	...	5	4	36	10	46
Burke	1	1	3	1	6	...	4	1	14	3	17
Burnett	13	3	8	7	3	5	11	...	35	15	50
Caboolture	1	10	6	4	4	3	7	10	18	27	45
Cardwell	8	1	8	...	5	1	2	...	23	2	25
Charleville	3	...	4	...	2	1	4	1	13	2	15
Clermont... ..	5	2	11	4	9	2	10	8	35	16	51
Cook	45	5	34	18	8	2	9	4	96	29	125
Cunnamulla	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	7	3	10
Dalby	11	6	12	7	9	8	14	10	46	31	77
Darling Downs North	3	9	6	1	8	4	8	4	25	18	43
Darling Downs East	10	5	5	2	6	3	7	7	28	17	45
Darling Downs West	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	6	4	10
Darling Downs Central	4	4	5	4	4	3	6	4	19	15	34
Drayton and Toowoomba	35	30	49	40	22	13	26	23	132	106	238
East Moreton	25	16	24	13	22	13	30	11	101	53	154
Etheridge	2	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	8
Fassifern	4	2	8	10	2	3	7	6	21	21	42
Gilberton ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gladstone	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	10	1	11
Gympie	7	14	9	11	15	10	22	10	53	45	98
Ipswich	22	22	29	21	24	18	38	25	113	86	199
Kennedy North... ..	11	4	17	9	15	6	11	8	54	27	81
Kennedy South... ..	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
Leichhardt	15	6	9	10	15	14	3	1	42	31	73
Logan	20	7	13	5	11	11	19	11	63	34	97
Mackay	81	11	51	8	42	4	39	9	213	32	245
Maranoa	17	3	14	7	6	6	7	1	44	17	61
Marathon	11	2	10	3	8	...	13	2	42	7	49
Maryborough	57	26	55	37	38	12	52	23	202	98	300
Oxley	21	15	18	13	15	16	24	16	78	60	138
Palmer	15	3	13	...	10	2	24	3	62	8	70
Peak Downs	4	...	5	2	5	...	4	1	18	3	21
Rockhampton	54	31	47	18	30	26	41	22	172	97	269
Somerset... ..	2	...	3	...	10	...	9	...	24	...	24
Springsure	11	3	7	5	5	1	14	3	37	12	49
Stanley	4	3	3	1	...	1	5	1	12	6	18
Stanthorpe	4	2	7	4	6	4	7	3	24	13	37
St. Lawrence	2	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	9	1	10
Tambo	4	1	4	2	5	...	1	1	14	4	18
Taroom	2	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	7	3	10
Tiaro	5	...	3	1	2	...	2	3	12	4	16
Townsville	17	11	16	5	11	3	19	10	63	29	92
Warrego ... ..	...	...	10	1	1	1	3	...	14	2	16
Warwick... ..	8	6	7	11	9	5	20	17	44	39	83
West Moreton	9	13	24	22	8	7	16	7	57	49	106
Westwood	2	2	3	1	4	1	...	...	9	4	13
Wide Bay	21	...	10	1	5	2	2	3	38	6	44
TOTAL	765	383	723	408	562	318	674	387	2,724	1,496	4,220
TOTAL EACH QUARTER	1,148		1,131		880		1,061		4,220		

Table No. VIII.

SHOWING the NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN, under FIVE YEARS of AGE, Registered during the Year 1877.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	UNDER TWO YEARS.		TWO YEARS AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.		TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DISTRICT UNDER FIVE YEARS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Balonne	1	9	2	3	3	12	15
Blackall	1	4	...	2	1	6	7
Bowen	8	4	...	5	8	9	17
Brisbane	215	198	23	28	238	226	464
Bundaberg	7	3	2	...	9	3	12
Burke	1	2	1	...	2	2	4
Burnett	9	6	2	3	11	9	20
Caboolture	10	10	3	1	13	11	24
Cardwell	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Charleville	1	2	1	...	2	2	4
Clermont	9	11	...	...	9	11	20
Cook	7	10	7	4	14	14	28
Cunnamulla	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Dalby	15	24	3	1	18	25	43
Darling Downs North	11	6	1	2	12	8	20
Darling Downs East	11	10	1	1	12	11	23
Darling Downs West	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Darling Downs Central	10	6	1	...	11	6	17
Drayton and Toowoomba	63	54	6	9	69	63	132
East Moreton	35	32	3	7	38	39	77
Etheridge	1	...	1	1	2	1	3
Fassifern	10	12	1	3	11	15	26
Gilberton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	5	1	...	...	5	1	6
Gympie	27	23	4	3	31	26	57
Ipswich	44	46	12	6	56	52	108
Kennedy North	18	18	6	3	24	21	45
Kennedy South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leichhardt	13	19	8	3	21	22	43
Logan	16	22	3	3	19	25	44
Mackay	16	18	2	3	18	21	39
Maranoa	9	7	2	1	11	8	19
Marathon	4	3	1	...	5	3	8
Maryborough	53	46	7	10	60	56	116
Oxley	45	34	1	2	46	36	82
Palmer	5	1	1	...	6	1	7
Peak Downs	3	1	2	...	5	1	6
Rockhampton	70	42	6	7	76	49	125
Somerset	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Springsure	12	5	2	3	14	8	22
Stanley	4	1	...	2	4	3	7
Stanthorpe	12	4	2	1	14	5	19
St. Lawrence	2	1	...	...	2	1	3
Tambo	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Taroom	1	2	...	...	1	2	3
Tiaro	5	2	...	1	5	3	8
Townsville	30	11	...	4	30	15	45
Warrego	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Warwick	17	16	4	5	21	21	42
West Moreton	38	28	2	5	40	33	73
Westwood	3	2	3	...	6	2	8
Wide Bay	4	3	...	...	4	3	7
TOTAL	886	763	127	133	1,013	896	1,909

Table No. IX.

SHOWING the NATIONALITY of MALES and FEMALES who DIED in Queensland, during the Year 1878.

REGISTRY DISTRICT.	Queensland.		New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Germany.		France.		Norway and Sweden.		Denmark.		Other Foreign Countries not specified.		British America.		United States of America.		India (and other British Possessions) not specified.		China.		Polynesia.		At Sea.		Country not Specified.		TOTAL.					
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Per-sons.							
Balonne ...	1	13	2	3	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	...	23	19	42				
Blackall ...	1	7	2	1	1	3	1	...	1	6	...	26	7	33						
Bowen ...	9	11	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	20	13	33			
Brisbane ...	234	226	7	8	4	1	...	2	78	58	28	8	36	44	7	7	1	...	6	2	2	3	1	5	1	1	...	6	12	8	458	366	824			
Bundaberg ...	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	36	10	46			
Burke ...	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	14	3	17		
Burnett ...	13	11	1	1	5	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	...	35	15	50		
Caboolture ...	15	12	3	7	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	18	27	45	
Cardwell ...	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	23	2	25
Charleville ...	2	2	3	2	2	3	...	2	1
Clermont ...	10	11	1	...	1	2	2	3	...	3	
Cook ...	14	16	...	1	3	1	15	4	6	2	15	6	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	29	6	...	96	29	125				
Cunnamulla	1	1	3	2		
Dalby ...	20	26	6	3	...	10	1	1	2	1	1		
Darling Downs North ...	11	11	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	2		
Darling Downs East ...	12	13	1	5	...	3	1	3	2	1	1			
Darling Downs West	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	2			
Darling Downs Central ...	11	8	1	3	3	3	...	3	1		
Drayton and Toowoomba ...	67	69	6	3	14	14	9	1	16	13	14	4	1			
East Moreton ...	2	41	1	17	5	9	1	14	4	4	1	1			
Etheridge	1	3	1	1			
Fassifern ...	16	17	2	4	2			
Gilberton	2	...	1			
Gladstone ...	5	1	7	7	1			
Gympie ...	31	27	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	7	7	2	4	5	4	1			
Ipswich ...	60	58	4	1	16	11	7	3	15	9	7	3	1	1			
Kennedy North ...	24	21	2	...	2	1	4	4	1	2	2	1	1			
Kennedy South	1	...	2			
Leichhardt ...	19	18	7	2	...	1	5	5	4			
Logan ...	20	26	3	3	2	2	5	1	1	1			
Mackay ...	21	21	...	1	6	3	2	2	7	...	4			
Maranoa ...	13	12	...	2	1	8	1	4	2	1	2			
Marathon ...	5	4	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	3			
Maryborough ...	61	60	...	3	17	13	5	4	8	8	3	5	1	2			
Oxley ...	47	37	1	11	12	2	2	5	6	4	1	1			
Palmer ...	6	2	1	14	1	8	...	8	2	3	1				
Peak Downs ...	6	2	1	3	1				
Rockhampton ...	75	54	4	1	2	1	1	1	...	31	14	2	5	23	14	8	4	1	1	4	...	3	...	1			
Somerset ...	1	1			
Springhurst ...	16	8	1	2	1	...	3	...	1	1	3	2			
Stanley ...	4	2	5	...	2	1	1	1	1			
Stanthorpe ...	14	6	2	1	...	2	1	2	4	1	1			
St. Lawrence ...	2	1	3			
Tambo ...	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3			
Taroom ...	1	2	1			
Tiaro ...	6	2	1	3	1	1			
Townsville ...	31	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table No. XI.

CAUSES of DEATHS in QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1878, arranged in the order of degree of FATALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths, Males and Females, Registered from each cause.		Total Deaths from each cause in 1878.	Total Deaths from each cause in 1877.	Increase* or De-crease† in 1878.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths, Males and Females, Registered from each cause.		Total Deaths from each cause in 1878.	Total Deaths from each cause in 1877.	Increase* or De-crease† in 1878.
	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.			
Dysentery	320	111	431	237	*194	Brought forward	2,504	1,438	3,942		
Convulsions	197	180	377	274	*103	Uterus Disease ... ..	...	7	7	5	* 2
Phthisis	197	66	263	225	* 38	Other Malformations ...	5	2	7	7	
Diarrhœa	138	119	257	247	* 10	Suffocation	4	3	7	11	† 4
Debility	132	90	222	191	* 21	Skin Disease	3	3	6	3	* *
Typhus Fever	113	84	197	105	* 92	Killed on Railway	6	...	6	2	* 4
Atrophy	81	82	163	135	* 28	Anæmism	4	1	5	15	† 10
Teething	68	58	126	114	* 12	Cyanosis	4	1	5	1	* 4
Heart Disease	82	27	115	80	* 35	Accidental Gunshot Wounds	4	1	5	8	† 3
Remittent Fever ...	93	21	114	84	* 30	Killed by fall of a Tree ...	5	...	5	13	† 8
Whooping Cough ...	55	56	111	3	*108	Killed by falling down Min-	5	...	5	4	* 1
Pneumonia	82	27	109	80	* 29	ing Shaft					
Drowning	67	12	79	78	* 1	Suicide by Poison	3	2	5	3	* 2
Bronchitis	47	30	77	51	* 26	Scarlatina	2	2	4	5	† 1
Senile Decay	49	16	65	39	* 26	Gonorrhœa, Structure of	4	...	4	1	* 3
Croup	28	35	63	85	† 22	the Urethra					
Enteritis	38	24	62	46	* 16	Ascites	3	1	4	5	† 1
Premature Birth ...	34	26	60	60		Killed by a fall of Earth...	4	...	4	2	* 2
Dropsy	38	18	56	47	* 9	Killed by a Mining Accident	4	...	4	...	* 4
Cancer	27	27	54	45	* 9	Injury at Birth	2	2	4	1	* 3
Cephalitis	28	16	44	43	* 1	Suicide by Drowning	4	...	4	4	
Apoplexy	33	11	44	30	* 14	Suicide by Hanging	4	...	4	7	† 3
Brain Disease	29	9	38	38		Suicide (otherwise)	4	...	4	2	* 2
Congestion of the Lungs...	23	15	38	33	* 5	Intussusception	1	2	3	...	* 3
Childbirth ... ..	...	37	37	38	† 1	Spleen Disease	3	...	3	3	
Liver Disease	21	12	33	18	* 15	Cystitis	3	...	3	1	* 2
Alcoholism	23	5	28	27	* 1	Ulcer	2	1	3	1	* 2
Hydrocephalus	14	12	26	18	* 8	Killed b- Lightning	2	1	3	6	† 3
Burns	9	17	26	23	* 3	Killed by being run against	3	...	3	1	* 2
Sunstroke	21	5	26	13	* 13	a Tree					
Gastritis	17	9	26	19	* 7	Injury to Spine	2	1	3	...	* 3
Influenza	14	10	24	30	† 6	Traumatic Tetanus	3	...	3	...	* 3
Epilepsy	19	5	24	6	* 18	Blood Poisoning	2	1	3	4	† 1
Paralysis	20	3	23	26	† 3	Navel Hæmorrhage	2	1	3	2	* 1
Old Age	6	16	22	39	† 17	Manslaughter	3	...	3	3	
Fractures, &c. ...	21	1	22	14	* 8	Execution	3	...	3	2	* 1
Hepatitis	15	6	21	13	* 8	Others, Class I., Order I....	1	1	2	3	† 1
Thrush	11	10	21	21		Worms ... ..	...	2	2	5	† 3
Peritonitis	12	9	21	17	* 4	Ulceration of Intestines ...	2	...	2	5	† 3
Pleurisy	14	7	21	23	† 2	Diabetes	2	...	2	3	† 1
Laryngitis	14	6	20	9	* 11	Ovarian Dropsy ... ..	...	2	2	...	* 2
Lung Disease	17	3	20	20		Joint Disease	1	1	2	3	† 1
Pleurisy	16	3	19	15	* 4	Arthritis	2	...	2	...	* 2
Diphtheria	7	10	17	44	† 27	Spina Bifida	1	1	2	1	* 1
Privation	16	1	17	4	* 13	Accidental Cuts, &c. ...	2	...	2	1	* 1
Tabes Mesenterica ...	9	8	17	36	† 19	Bite of Venomous Reptile	1	1	2	1	* 1
Killed by fall from Horse	17	...	17	18	† 1	Killed by kick from a Horse	2	...	2	3	† 1
Asthma	13	1	14	9	* 5	Killed by fall from a Dray	2	...	2	4	† 2
Kidney Disease	14	...	14	8	* 6	Suicide by Cuts, &c. ...	2	...	2	4	† 2
Poison	7	6	13	9	* 4	Measles	1	...	1	1	
Erysipelas	9	4	13	4	* 9	Quinsy	1	...	1	3	† 2
Syphilis	8	5	13	12	* 1	Others, Class I., Order IV.	...	1	1	...	* 1
Want of Breast Milk ...	7	6	13	14	† 1	Gout	1	...	1	2	† 1
Jaundice	8	5	13	12	* 1	Insanity	1	...	1	6	† 5
Murder by Blacks ...	11	1	12	8	* 4	Chorea ... ..	...	1	1	1	
Scalds	7	4	11	4	* 7	Hernia ... ..	...	1	1	3	† 2
Rheumatism	4	6	10	11	† 1	Stricture of Intestines ...	1	...	1	2	† 1
Ague	5	5	10	16	† 6	Fistula	1	...	1	...	* 1
Others, Class II., Order II.	8	2	10	8	* 2	Stone	1	...	1	...	* 1
Murder by Whites ...	8	2	10	9	* 1	Paramenia ... ..	...	1	1	2	† 1
Suicide by Gunshot Wounds	8	2	10	7	* 3	Killed by an Alligator ...	1	...	1	...	* 1
Killed by Dray or other	6	3	9	4	* 5	Killed by a Poisonous Fish	1	...	1	...	* 1
Vehicle						Killed by explosion of Gun-	1	...	1	3	† 2
Metria ... ..	...	9	9	15	† 6	powder					
Cholera	6	3	9	8	* 1	Killed by a Log	1	...	1	5	† 4
Scrofula	8	1	9	16	† 7	Staked while Bathing ...	1	...	1	...	* 1
Pericarditis	4	5	9	14	† 5	Hæmorrhage result of a	1	...	1	...	* 1
Stomach Disease	4	5	9	8	* 1	surgical operation					
Killed by a fall from a	7	1	8	...	* 8						
height											
Purpura and Scurvy ...	5	2	7	7							
Mortification	3	4	7	2	* 5						
Nephria	6	1	7	...	* 7						
Carried forward ...	2,504	1,438	3,942								
						Cause of Deaths ill defined	12	4	16	35	† 19
						Cause of Deaths unspecified	72	12	84	50	* 34
						TOTAL	2,722	1,498	4,220		

TABLE No. XII.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES at different periods of life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1878.

CLASS, ORDER AND DISEASE.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	To 1 Deaths Person from each cause.	
CLASS I.—Order I.																											
2. Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
3. Scarlatina	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	
3A. Diphtheria	3	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17		
4. Quinsy	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
5. Croup	5	10	5	5	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	35	63		
6. Whooping Cough	35	14	4	1	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	56	111		
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	10	9	5	5	1	30	6	4	13	16	7	5	9	1	5	2	4	...	1	8	113	84	197		
8. Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13		
9. Metria	9	9	9	
11. Influenza, Corza, Catarrh	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	14	10	24		
12. Dysentery	35	18	6	3	62	...	...	1	11	14	9	9	8	6	12	7	7	3	5	1	159	320	111	431	
13. Diarrhoea	75	25	7	...	108	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	2	1	4	138	119	257	
14. Cholera	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	9	
15. Ague	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	
16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.	1	1	...	...	2	4	2	2	13	10	9	6	13	9	1	3	5	1	...	13	93	21	114		
17. Rheumatism	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	10	
18. Others	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
CLASS I.—Order II.																											
1. Syphilis	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	13	
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of the Urethra	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
CLASS I.—Order III.																											
1. Privation	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	1	17	
2. Want of Breast Milk	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13		
3. Purpura and Scurvy	4	5	2	7	
4. Alcoholism { Delirium Tremens } { Intemperance }	1	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	23	5	28	
CLASS I.—Order IV.																											
1. Thrush	11	11	11	10	21
2. Worms, Hydatia, &c.	2	2	
3. Others	1	1	
TOTAL OF CLASS I.		...	197	82	29	15	7	330	12	7	29	47	30	31	31	37	39	18	18	22	9	9	3	199	871	508	1,379
CLASS II.—Order I.																											
1. Gout	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
2. Dropsy	3	2	...	1	6	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	4	1	4	3	2	1	...	7	38	18	56	
3. Cancer, Tumor, and Polypus	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	...	1	...	27	27	54	
5. Mortification	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	
CLASS II.—Order II.																											
1. Scrofula	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	9	
2. Tabes Mesenterica	3	4	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	8	17	
3. Phthisis and Hoemoptysis	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	3	23	20	18	15	16	9	9	4	5	2	...	...	69	197	66	263	
4. Hydrocephalus	6	4	3	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	26		
5. Others	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	8	2	10	
TOTAL OF CLASS II.		...	16	11	6	2	35	1	2	4	25	24	24	18	22	19	15	14	11	6	1	2	82	305	138	443	
CLASS III.—Order I.																											
1. Cephalitis	8	2	1	2	15	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	16	44	
2. Apoplexy	4	...	...	9	6	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	3	33	11	44	
3. Paralysis	1	1	...	...	2	3	4	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	20	3	23	
4. Insanity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
5. Chorea	
6. Epilepsy	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Convulsions	148	27	9	4	2	190	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	197	180	377	
8. Brain Disease, &c.	8	1	1	1	11	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	29	9	38	
CLASS III.—Order II.																											
1. Pericarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	
2. Aneurism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
3. Heart Disease	1	...	...	2	4	2	...	2	2	4	6	15	10	11	5	7	4	4	4	...	8	88	27	115	
CLASS III.—Order III.																											
1. Laryngitis	2	2	2	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	20	
2. Bronchitis	11	7	2	...	21	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	5	1	...	...	5	47	30	77	
3. Pleurisy	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	3	19	
4																											

TABLE No. XII.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1878—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.	
Brought forward		219	54	20	17	6	316	22	3	14	33	24	39	58	52	45	32	32	19	19	14	6	73	801	425	1,226	
CLASS III.—Order VI.																											
1. Ovarian Dropsy																									2	2	
2. Uterus Disease																									7	7	
CLASS III.—Order VII.																											
1. Arthritis														1									1	2		2	
2. Joint Disease																		1						1		2	
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																											
2. Ulcer															1								1	2		3	
3. Skin Disease, &c.		1	1				2																1	3		6	
TOTAL OF CLASS III.		220	55	20	17	6	318	22	3	14	33	24	39	59	53	45	32	33	19	19	14	6	76	809	439	1,248	
CLASS IV.—Order I.																											
1. Premature Birth		34					34																	34	26	60	
2. Cyanosis		4					4																	4	1	5	
3. Spina Bifida		1					1																	1	1	2	
4. Other Malformations		5					5																	5	2	7	
5. Teething		39	28	1			68																	68	58	126	
CLASS IV.—Order II.																											
1. Paramenia																									1	1	
2. Childbirth																									37	37	
CLASS IV.—Order III.																											
1. Old Age																				2	1	3		6	16	22	
2. Senile Decay																		4	8	10	8	18	1	49	16	65	
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																											
1. Atrophy		55	20	6			81																	81	82	163	
2. Debility		82	5	3	2		92				5	2	3	2	3	2	3						20	132	90	222	
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.		220	53	10	2		285				5	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	8	12	9	21	21	380	330	710	
CLASS V.—Order I.																											
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.		2	1				3					1	3	2	2	3		1	1	1		1	3	21	1	22	
2. Gunshot Wounds									1	1			1		1									4	1	5	
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.																								2		2	
4. Burns			1	2	1		4	1					1		1									9	17	26	
5. Scalds			1	2	1		6	1																7	4	11	
6. Sunstroke								1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	3		1	2	1			2	21	5	26	
7. Poison				2			2					1	1			2	1							7	6	13	
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect																								1	1	2	
9. Drowning			1	1	2		4	9	4	2	6	8	7	3	5	4	1	1	2	1			10	87	12	79	
10. Suffocation			1				1	1			1		1											4	3	7	
11. Killed by a fall from a horse										1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1		1				1	17		17	
12. Killed by a kick from a horse																								2		2	
13. Killed by an alligator																								1		1	
14. Killed by a poisonous fish								1																1		1	
15. Killed on railway												1	3	2										6		6	
16. Killed by lightning															1									2	2	1	
17. Killed by fall of a tree																								5		5	
18. Killed by being run against a tree										2						2								3		3	
19. Killed by falling down a mining shaft			1				1				1		1	2										5		5	
20. Killed by a fall of earth											1	1	1				1							4		4	
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder							1																	1		1	
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle						1	1		1									1		1				6	3	9	
23. Killed by fall from a dray			1				1								1									2		2	
24. Killed by a log													1											1		1	
25. Killed by a fall from a height					1		1	1	1						1	1			1	1				7	1	8	
26. Killed by a mining accident														2		2								4		4	
27. Staked while bathing												1												1		1	
28. Traumatic Tetanus							1		1															3		3	
29. Injury to spine														1	1									2	1	3	
30. Blood poisoning														1										1		1	
31. Hemorrhage result of a surgical operation		1					1																	2		2	
32. Injury at birth		2					2																	2		4	
33. Navel hemorrhage		2					2																	2	1	3	
CLASS V.—Order III.																											
1. Murder { By Whites		1					1					2	2				1							2	8	2	10
2. Manslaughter { By Blacks										2	2	2	1	1										3	11	1	12
										1			1											1	3		3
CLASS V.—Order IV.																											
Suicide {	Gunshot Wounds												1	4	1	1	1	1						1	10		10
	Cuts, Stabs, &c.																							2		2	
	Poison												1											3	2	5	
	Drowning																							4		4	
	Hanging										1		1											4		4	
CLASS V.—Order V.																											
1. Execution, hanging											1	1			1									3		3	
TOTAL OF CLASS V.		10	7	7	5	1	30	17	8	15	19	26	29	22	27	22	8	7	7	7		1	30	275	65	340	
Deaths, cause ill defined		2	1				3				1		1	1			3		1	1		1		12	4	16	
Deaths, cause unspecified		10	2				12	1		1		2	1	3	3	3	4		2		3		37	72	12	84	
TOTAL DEATHS OF MALES FROM ALL CAUSES.		675	211	72	41	14	1013	53	20	63	130	108	128	136	145	130	83	76	70	54	36	34	445	2,724	1,496	4,220	

*Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

TABLE No. XIII.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1878.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XIII.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1878—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.		
Brought forward			168	56	26	11	6	267	9	8	10	10	19	16	20	15	11	6	5	9	7	6	2	5	425	801	1,226		
CLASS III.—Order VI.																													
1. Ovarian Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
2. Uterus Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
CLASS III.—Order VII.																													
1. Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
2. Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																													
2. Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
3. Skin Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			169	56	26	11	6	268	9	8	11	11	22	18	21	17	12	6	6	10	7	6	2	5	439	809	1,248		
CLASS IV.—Order I.																													
1. Premature Birth	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	34	60
2. Cyanosis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
3. Spina Bifida	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
4. Other Malformations	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
5. Teething	...	...	...	37	19	...	2	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	68	126
CLASS IV.—Order II.																													
1. Paramenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	3	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
CLASS IV.—Order III.																													
1. Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	...	...	16	6	22
2. Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	5	4	...	16	49	65
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																													
1. Atrophy	...	...	...	56	15	7	1	80	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	81	163
2. Debility	...	...	...	70	8	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	132	222
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			193	42	7	3	1	246	...	1	2	11	4	12	10	5	3	3	3	2	8	10	9	1	330	380	710		
CLASS V.—Order I.																													
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	22
2. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	26
4. Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	8	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
5. Scalds	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	26
6. Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
7. Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	67	79
9. Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	47	50
10. Suffocation	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
11. Killed by a fall from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
12. Killed by a kick from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
13. Killed by an alligator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14. Killed by a poisonous fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
15. Killed on railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
16. Killed by lightning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
17. Killed by fall of a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
18. Killed by being run against a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
19. Killed by falling down a mining shaft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
20. Killed by a fall of earth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
23. Killed by fall from a dray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
24. Killed by a log	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
25. Killed by a fall from a height	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
26. Killed by a mining accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
27. Staked while bathing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28. Traumatic Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
29. Injury to spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
30. Blood poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
31. Haemorrhage result of a surgical operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
32. Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
33. Navel haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
CLASS V.—Order III.																													
1. Murder { By Whites	1	1	1	2	8	10
2. Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
CLASS V.—Order IV.																													
Suicide {	Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
	Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

TABLE No. XIV.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at different periods of life, Registered in Queensland during the Year 1878.

CLASS, ORDER AND DISEASE.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	
CLASS I.—Order I.																											
2. Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
3. Scarlatina	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...		
3a. Diphtheria	4	3	2	2	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	7	10	
4. Quinsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
5. Croup	12	17	12	11	7	59	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	28	35	
6. Whooping Cough	66	28	10	1	3	108	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	55	56		
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	19	16	10	7	2	54	15	12	25	25	15	11	14	1	5	3	2	6	...	...	197	113	84		
8. Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4		
9. Metria	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9		
11. Influenza, Corza, Catarrh	8	3	...	...	11	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	24	14	10	
12. Dysentery	76	42	10	7	1	136	1	3	12	19	12	11	10	13	7	10	10	3	6	1	167	431	320	111	
13. Diarrhoea	128	54	11	1	3	197	4	...	3	6	6	3	5	4	5	4	4	7	2	2	5	257	138	119	
14. Cholera	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	6	3	
15. Ague	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5	
16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.	1	1	...	...	2	4	4	2	17	15	11	9	17	9	1	4	5	1	...	13	114	93	21		
17. Rheumatism	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	10	4	6	
18. Others	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
CLASS I.—Order II.																											
1. Syphilis	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	8	5	
2. Gonorrhœa, Stricture of the Urethra	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	
CLASS I.—Order III.																											
1. Privation	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	16	1	
2. Want of Breast Milk	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	6	
3. Purpura and Scurvy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	7	5	2	
4. Alcoholism { Delirium Tremens } Intemperance ... }	1	4	4	8	3	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	28	23	5	
CLASS I.—Order IV.																											
1. Thrush	20	1	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	11	10	
2. Worms, Hydatia, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
3. Others	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
TOTAL OF CLASS I.		...	366	170	57	29	20	642	34	21	45	71	59	53	47	51	42	25	23	27	15	10	4	210	1,379	871	508
CLASS II.—Order I.																											
1. Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2. Dropsy	4	2	1	2	...	9	1	3	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	5	4	2	1	7	56	38	18
3. Cancer, Tumor, and Polypus	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	6	7	7	4	8	6	5	4	...	1	1	54	27	27	
5. Mortification	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	3	4	
CLASS II.—Order II.																											
1. Scrofula	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	8	1	
2. Tabes Mesenterica	6	7	2	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	8	
3. Phthisis and Hoemoptysis	4	2	...	...	6	...	2	11	31	28	35	21	25	11	11	5	5	2	...	...	70	263	197	66	
4. Hydrocephalus	14	8	3	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	12	
5. Others	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	10	8	2	
TOTAL OF CLASS II.		...	30	21	7	5	...	63	3	4	12	35	35	46	34	34	22	22	17	16	11	3	2	84	443	305	138
CLASS III.—Order I.																											
1. Cephalitis	14	4	3	4	2	27	2	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	44	28	16	
2. Apoplexy	6	2	...	10	9	3	5	2	1	1	...	...	4	44	33	11	
3. Paralysis	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	...	2	2	3	...	1	1	23	20	3	
4. Insanity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
5. Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
6. Epilepsy	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	24	19	5	
7. Convulsions	274	56	21	9	4	364	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	377	197	180	
8. Brain Disease, &c.	10	2	1	2	...	15	...	1	1	3	1	3	4	3	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	38	29	9	
CLASS III.—Order II.																											
1. Pericarditis	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	5	
2. Aneurism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	1	
3. Heart Disease	1	2	1	4	2	1	3	5	8	7	20	11	13	8	10	4	5	5	...	9	115	88	27
CLASS III.—Order III.																											
1. Laryngitis	2	5	3	4	1	15	3	1	1	1	20	14	6
2. Bronchitis	20	11	8	...	1	40	4	...	1	2	...	2	3	2	2	6									

TABLE No. XIV.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at different periods of life, Registered during the Year 1878—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Per- sons from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Fe- males from each cause.	
Brought forward			387	110	46	28	12	583	31	11	24	43	43	55	78	67	56	38	37	28	26	20	8	78	1,226	801	425	
CLASS III.—Order VI.																												
1. Ovarian Dropsy													1			1									2		2	
2. Uterus Disease												1	1	2		1	1			1					7		7	
CLASS III.—Order VII.																												
1. Arthritis															1									1	2	2		
2. Joint Disease											1									1					2	1	1	
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																												
2. Ulcer															1	1								1	3	2	1	
3. Skin Disease, &c.				2	1			3					1							1				1	6	3	3	
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			389	111	46	28	12	586	31	11	25	44	46	57	80	70	57	38	39	29	26	20	8	81	1,248	809	439	
CLASS IV.—Order I.																												
1. Premature Birth			60					60																	60	34	26	
2. Cyanosis			5					5																	5	4	1	
3. Spina Bifida			2					2																	2	1	1	
4. Other Malformations			7					7																	7	5	2	
5. Teething			76	47	1	2		126																	126	68	58	
CLASS IV.—Order II.																												
1. Paramenia												1													1		1	
2. Childbirth											2	10	3	11	8	3									37		37	
CLASS IV.—Order III.																												
1. Old Age																				1	7	6	8		22	6	16	
2. Senile Decay																			7	9	13	13	22	1	65	49	16	
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																												
1. Atrophy			111	35	13	1	1	161		1								1							163	81	82	
2. Debility			152	13	3	2		170				5	3	4	4	5	5	5						21	222	132	90	
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			413	95	17	5	1	531		1	2	16	6	15	12	8	5	6	7	10	20	19	30	22	710	380	330	
CLASS V.—Order I.																												
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.			2	1				3	1				1	3	2	2	3		1	1	1				22	21	1	
2. Gunshot Wounds						1		1		1	1			1		1									5	4	1	
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.																									2	2		
4. Burns				1	5	1	5	12	2	1		3	1	2		1									28	9	17	
5. Scalds			3	3	2	2		10	1																11	7	4	
6. Sunstroke					1			1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	3		1	2	1				26	21	5	
7. Poison				1	4			5				1		2	1		2	1	1						13	7	6	
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect									1											1					2	1	1	
9. Drowning				3	2	3		8	10	4	3	7	9	7	3	7	4	2	2	2	1			10	79	67	12	
10. Suffocation			2				1	3	1			1		1		1									7	4	3	
11. Killed by a fall from a horse										1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		1					17	17		
12. Killed by a kick from a horse																1									2	2		
13. Killed by an alligator																									1	1		
14. Killed by a poisonous fish									1																	1	1	
15. Killed on railway													1	3	2										6	6		
16. Killed by lightning									1							1									3	2	1	
17. Killed by fall of a tree												1	1	1			2								5	5		
18. Killed by being run against a tree											2						1								3	3		
19. Killed by falling down a mining shaft				1				1				1		1	2											5	5	
20. Killed by a fall of earth												1	1	1				1							4	1		
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder								1																	1	1		
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle				1		1	2	4			1					2			1		1				9	6	3	
23. Killed by fall from a dray				1				1								1									2	2		
24. Killed by a log														1											1	1		
25. Killed by a fall from a height				1		1		2	1	1						1	1			1	1				8	7	1	
26. Killed by a mining accident															2		2								4	4		
27. Staked while bathing													1												1	1		
28. Traumatic Tetanus									1		1														3	3		
29. Injury to spine									1							1									3	2	1	
30. Blood poisoning				1				1								1									1	1	1	
31. Hemorrhage result of a surgical operation			1					1																	4	2		
32. Injury at birth			4					4																	4	2	2	
33. Navel hemorrhage			3					3																	3	2	1	
CLASS V.—Order III.																												
1. Murder { By Whites			2					2					2	2	1	1		1							2	10	8	2
2. Manslaughter { By Blacks											3	2	2	1	1										3	12	11	1
											1			1											1	3		
CLASS V.—Order IV.																												
Suicide {	Gunshot Wounds													1	4	1	1	1	1	1					1	10	10	
	Cuts, Stabs, &c.															1	2								2	2		
	Poison												2												5	3	2	
	Drowning												1		1		1	1							4	4		
	Hanging												1		1		1								4	4		
Otherwise																1		1						2	4			
CLASS V.—Order V.																												

* Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in Queensland during each Month of the Year 1878.

CLASS, ORDER AND DISEASE.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
CLASS I.—Order I.																												
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
3A. Diphtheria	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
4. Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5. Croup	...	1	4	2	1	2	1	5	6	5	4	3	4	2	5	4	4	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	28	35	63
6. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	5	7	9	9	11	6	9	16	6	12	13	55	56	111
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	...	8	7	13	8	6	7	13	10	21	17	14	9	6	11	3	2	1	2	1	4	15	4	12	3	113	84	197
8. Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
9. Metria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
11. Influenza, Corza, Catarrh	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	14	10	24
12. Dysentery	...	29	15	32	9	65	15	34	18	29	7	24	5	11	5	23	3	9	4	13	8	24	11	27	11	320	111	431
13. Diarrhoea	...	17	11	13	17	16	15	16	15	11	15	8	6	5	5	6	2	9	7	10	9	12	11	15	6	133	119	257
14. Cholera	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	3	9
15. Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	10
16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.	...	6	...	11	...	13	5	5	3	8	4	16	1	5	4	5	2	4	1	3	...	10	1	7	...	93	21	114
17. Rheumatism	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	10
18. Others	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
CLASS I.—Order II.																												
1. Syphilis	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	5	13
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of the Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
CLASS I.—Order III.																												
1. Privation	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...</										

TABLE No. XV.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in Queensland during each Month of the Year 1878—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Brought forward		65	44	77	27	64	28	65	29	86	36	61	30	66	44	64	32	57	25	62	45	66	50	68	35	801	425	1,226
CLASS III.—Order VI.																												
1. Ovarian Dropsy	1	1	2	2
2. Uterus Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	7
CLASS III.—Order VII.																												
1. Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
2. Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																												
2. Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
3. Skin Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	6
TOTAL OF CLASS III.		66	44	77	27	65	28	65	30	87	37	61	34	68	46	64	32	58	26	62	47	68	50	68	38	809	439	1,248
CLASS IV.—Order I.																												
1. Premature Birth	6	2	3	2	3	2	6	4	2	2	...	1	...	2	7	4	1	3	34	26	60
2. Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
3. Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
4. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
5. Teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	4	5	2	3	6	2	5	1	3	11	3	4	2	4	6	58	126
CLASS IV.—Order II.																												
1. Paramenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	3	...	37	37
CLASS IV.—Order III.																												
1. Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	1	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	16	22
2. Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	5	...	4	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	49	16	65
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																												
1. Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	7	10	1	7	4	3	4	4	5	6	14	7	5	14	6	81	82	163
2. Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	9	7	16	11	12	8	12	6	5	9	8	6	9	3	9	132	90	222
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.		35	33	31	31	39	25	45	42	37	29	32	28	33	28	22	19	16	20	38	26	27	31	25	18	380	330	710
CLASS V.—Order I.																												
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.	4	...	1	...	3	2	...	3	...	21	1	22
2. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2
4. Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	17	26
5. Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
6. Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	26
7. Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
9. Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	79
11. Killed by a fall from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	12	7
12. Killed by a kick from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
13. Killed by an alligator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
14. Killed by a poisonous fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
15. Killed on railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
16. Killed by lightning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
17. Killed by fall of a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
18. Killed by being run against a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
19. Killed by falling down a mining shaft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
20. Killed by a fall of earth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Killed by fall from a dray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Killed by a log	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Killed by a fall from a height	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Killed by a mining accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Staked while bathing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Traumatic Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Injury to spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Blood poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Hemorrhage result of a surgical operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</				

TABLE

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES in the several

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

NO. XVI.

Registry Districts of Queensland, during the Year 1878.

[illegible]

TABLE No.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES in the Several Registry

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs West.	Darling Downs Central.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	East Moreton.	Etheridge.	Fassifern.	Gilberton.	Gladstone
Brought forward ...	1	4	12	127	14	3	14	7	4	2	11	28	1	24	5	7	1	7	57	31	3	6	...	4
CLASS III.—Order VI.																								
1. Ovarian Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Uterus Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VII.																								
1. Arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Joint Disease ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																								
2. Ulcer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Skin Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS III.	1	4	12	129	14	3	14	7	4	2	12	28	1	24	5	7	1	7	57	31	3	6	...	4
CLASS IV.—Order I.																								
1. Premature Birth ...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
2. Cyanosis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Malformations ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5. Teething ...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order II.																								
1. Paramenia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Childbirth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order III.																								
1. Old Age ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Senile Decay ...	2	1	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																								
1. Atrophy ...	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...
2. Debility ...	2	...	...	17	1	...	3	1	...	1	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	8	4	...	...	...	1
TOTAL OF CLASS IV....	5	1	2	87	3	...	8	2	...	...	5	3	1	1	5	7	1	4	19	31	...	4	...	1
CLASS V.—Order I.																								
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c. ...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Burns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scalds ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
6. Sunstroke ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Poison ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drowning ...	1	...	...	9	2	3	1	1	3	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
10. Suffocation ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Killed by a fall from a horse	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Killed by a kick from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Killed by an alligator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Killed by a poisonous fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Killed on railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Killed by lightning	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Killed by a fall of a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
18. Killed by being run against a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Killed by a fall down a mining shaft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Killed by fall of earth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
23. Killed by fall from a dray	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Killed by a log	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Killed by a fall from a height	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
26. Killed by mining accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Staked while bathing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Traumatic Tetanus	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Injury to spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Blood poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Hemorrhage result of a surgical operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Injury at birth	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Naval hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* CLASS V.—Order III.																								
1. Murder { By Whites	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ By Blacks	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. Manslaughter	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order IV.																								
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order V.																								
1. Execution, hanging	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS V. ...	4	2	2	34	6	5	5	2	6	1	4	10	2	7	6	6	2	1	10	...	1	3	1	...
Deaths, cause ill defined	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Deaths, cause unspecified	1	14	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DEATHS OF MALES FROM ALL CAUSES	23	26	20	458	36	14	35	18	23	13	35	96	7	46	25	28	6	19	132	101	7	21	1	10

* Order II., Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

XVI.—continued.

Districts of Queensland, during the Year 1878—continued.

[illegible]

NO. XVII.

several Registry Districts, during the Year 1878.

[illegible]

TABLE No.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES in the Several

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboolture.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cook.	Cunnamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs North.	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs West.	Darling Downs Central.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	East Moreton.	Etheridge.	Fassifern.	Gilberton.	Gladstone.
Brought forward ...	2	4	3	105	3	1	3	7	1	1	4	14	...	15	2	4	2	4	28	14	...	3	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VI.																								
1. Ovarian Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Uterus Disease ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VII.																								
1. Arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Joint Disease ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																								
2. Ulcer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Skin Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS III.	2	4	3	110	3	1	3	8	1	1	4	15	...	16	2	4	2	4	29	14	...	3	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order I.																								
1. Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
2. Cyanosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Otter Malformations ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Teething ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	7	1	...	1	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order II.																								
1. Paramenia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Childbirth ...	1	1	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order III.																								
1. Old Age ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
2. Senile Decay ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																								
1. Atrophy ...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...
2. Debility ...	1	...	1	15	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	10	2	...	1	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS IV....	2	1	1	88	2	...	4	10	1	1	6	2	1	3	2	6	...	2	28	13	...	4	...	...
CLASS V.—Order I.																								
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Burns ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scalds ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
6. Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Poison ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drowning ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10. Suffocation ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Killed by a fall from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Killed by a kick from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Killed by an alligator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Killed by a poisonous fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Killed on railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Killed by lightning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Killed by a fall of a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Killed by being run against a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Killed by a fall down a mining shaft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Killed by fall of earth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Killed by fall fr m a dray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Killed by a log	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Killed by a fall from a height	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Killed by mining accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Staked while bathing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Traumatic Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Injury to spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Blood poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31. Hoemorrhage result of a surgical operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
33. Naval hoemorrhage	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*																								
CLASS V.—Order III.																								
1. Murder { By Whites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order IV.																								
Suicide { Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order V.																								
1. Execution, hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS V. ...	3	1	2	8	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	4	...	2	1	5	2	...	3	...	...
Deaths, cause ill defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths, cause unspecified	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DEATHS OF FEMALES FROM ALL CAUSES	19	7	13	366	10	3	15	27	2	2	16	29	3	31	18	17	4	15	106	53	1	21	...	1

* Order II., Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

XVII.—continued.

Registry Districts, during the Year 1878—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS Registered in the

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Balonne.	Blackall.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Burke.	Burnett.	Caboiture.	Cardwell.	Charleville.	Clermont.	Cook.	Cumamulla.	Dalby.	Darling Downs North	Darling Downs East.	Darling Downs West.	Darling Downs Central.	Drayton and Toowoomba.	East Moreton.	Etheridge.	Fassifern.	Gilberton.	Gladstone.
CLASS I.—Order I.																										
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3A.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
4.	Quinsy	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Croup	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Frysipelas	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Metria	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Influenza, Corza, Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Dysentery	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Cholera	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Remittent Fever, Fever, &c,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order II.																										
1.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Gonorrhoea, Stricture of the Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order III.																										
1.	Privation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Purpura and Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Alcoholism { Delirium Tremens } { Intemperance }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Order IV.																										
1.	Thrush	...	...	...</																			

NO. XVIII.

Several Registry Districts, during the Year 1878.

[illegible]

XVIII.—continued.

several Registry Districts, during the Year 1878—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XIX.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane, during the Year 1878
—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.
Brought forward			38	11	5	1	2	57	7	...	1	2	4	3	12	11	7	5	7	2	3	...	3	3	127	105	232
CLASS III.—Order VI.																											
1. Ovarian Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Uterus Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
CLASS III.—Order VII.																											
1. Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																											
2. Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Skin Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			38	12	5	1	2	58	7	...	1	2	4	3	12	11	7	5	8	2	3	...	3	3	129	110	239
CLASS IV.—Order I.																											
1. Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order II.																											
1. Paramenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order III.																											
1. Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																											
1. Atrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			60	19	3	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order I.																											
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Killed by a fall from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Killed by a kick from a horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Killed by an alligator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Killed by a poisonous fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Killed on railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Killed by lightning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Killed by fall of a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Killed by being run against a tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Killed by falling down a mining shaft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Killed by a fall of earth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Killed by fall from a dray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Killed by a log	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Killed by a fall from a height	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Killed by a mining accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Staked while bathing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Traumatic Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Injury to spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Blood poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Hemorrhage result of a surgical operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Navel hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order III.																											
1. Murder { By Whites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Order IV.																											
Suicide {	Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuts, Stabs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

* Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

TABLE No. XX.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane, during the Year 1878.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.	
CLASS I.—Order I.																											
2. Measles	1	...	1
3. Scarlatina	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
3A. Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
4. Quinsy
5. Croup	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	
6. Whooping Cough	...	11	5	4	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	37	
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	4	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	39	57	
8. Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
9. Metria	1	...	...	...
11. Influenza, Corza, Catarrh	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
12. Dysentery	...	3	3	...	2	...	8	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	17	16	33	
13. Diarrhoea	...	20	10	2	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	46	39	85	
14. Cholera	3	...	3
15. Ague
16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
17. Rheumatism
18. Others
CLASS I.—Order II.																											
1. Syphilis	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	
2. Gonorrhœa, Stricture of the Urethra
CLASS I.—Order III.																											
1. Privation	3	4	7
2. Want of Breast Milk
3. Purpura and Scurvy
4. Alcoholism { Delirium Tremens } { Intemperance }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	10	
CLASS I.—Order IV.																											
1. Thrush	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
2. Worms, Hydatia, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
3. Others	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
TOTAL OF CLASS I.	...	40	21	10	2	2	75	...	3	5	4	8	7	2	3	1	3	2	4	2	1	...	1	121	141	262	
CLASS II.—Order I.																											
1. Gout	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	
2. Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17	
3. Cancer, Tumor, and Polypus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	10	17	
5. Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
CLASS II.—Order II.																											
1. Scrofula	1	1	1
2. Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
3. Phthisis and Hoemoptysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	35	50	
4. Hydrocephalus	...	7	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14	
5. Others	5	...	5
TOTAL OF CLASS II.	...	7	1	...	2	...	10	...	...	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	39	67	106	
CLASS III.—Order I.																											
1. Cephalitis	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12	
2. Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	
3. Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	
4. Insanity
5. Chorea
6. Epilepsy
7. Convulsions	...	35	7	2	2	1	47	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	35	83	
8. Brain Disease, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
CLASS III.—Order II.																											
1. Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
2. Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
3. Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	26	
CLASS III.—Order III.																											
1. Laryngitis	2	2	2
2. Bronchitis	...	3	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	
3. Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
4. Pneumonia	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	
4A. Congestion of the Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy
5. Asthma	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	
6. Lung Disease	1	1	1
CLASS III.—Order IV.																											
1. Gastritis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
2. Enteritis	2	8	10
3. Peritonitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
4. Ascites
5. Ulceration of Intestines
6. Hernia
7. Ileus
8. Intussusception	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9. Stricture of Intestines
10. Fistula
11. Stomach Disease, &c.
13. Hepatitis
14. Jaundice
15. Liver Disease, &c....
16. Spleen Disease, &c.
CLASS III.—Order V.																											
3. Nephria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
4. Diabetes
5. Stone
6. Cystitis
7. Kidney Disease
Carried forward...	...	44	14	4	3	1	66	2																			

TABLE No. XX.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane, during the Year 1878
—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.			Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total Deaths Females from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Persons from each cause.	
Brought forward			44	14	4	3	1	66	2	3	3	1	6	2	4	6	2	2	1	3	1	1	...	2	105	127	232	
CLASS III.—Order VI.																												
1. Ovarian Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Uterus Disease	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
CLASS III.—Order VII.																												
1. Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Joint Disease	1	...	2
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																												
2. Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Skin Disease, &c.	2	...	3
TOTAL OF CLASS III.			45	14	4	3	1	67	2	3	4	1	6	2	4	7	3	2	2	3	1	1	...	2	110	129	239	
CLASS IV.—Order I.																												
1. Premature Birth	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
2. Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
3. Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Malformations	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
5. Teething	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	38	
CLASS IV.—Order II.																												
1. Paramenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Childbirth	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
CLASS IV.—Order III.																												
1. Old Age	1	2	...	2	...	...	5	1	6
2. Senile Decay	3	3	6
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																												
1. Atrophy	21	6	2	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	34	64
2. Debility	14	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	32
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.			50	17	2	1	...	70	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	...	88	87	175
CLASS V.—Order I.																												
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.	5	5
2. Gunshot Wounds	1	1
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.	2	2
4. Burns	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. Scalds	1	1
6. Sunstroke	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
7. Poison	1	1
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect
9. Drowning	9	10
10. Suffocation	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11. Killed by a fall from a horse
12. Killed by a kick from a horse
13. Killed by an alligator
14. Killed by a poisonous fish
15. Killed on railway	1	...
16. Killed by lightning	1
17. Killed by fall of a tree
18. Killed by being run against a tree
19. Killed by falling down a mining shaft
20. Killed by a fall of earth
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
23. Killed by fall from a dray	1	1
24. Killed by a log
25. Killed by a fall from a height	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane, during the Year 1878.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.																										
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Unspecified	Total Deaths Per-sons from each cause.	Total Deaths Males from each cause.	Total Deaths Fe-males from each cause	
CLASS I.—Order I.																										
2. Measles
3. Scarletina
3A. Diphtheria
4. Quinsy
5. Croup
6. Whooping Cough
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)
8. Erysipelas
9. Metria
11. Influenza, Corza, Catarrh
12. Dysentery
13. Diarrhœa
14. Cholera
15. Ague
16. Remittent Fever, Fever, &c.
17. Rheumatism
18. Others
CLASS I.—Order II.																										
1. Syphilis
2. Gonorrhœa, Stricture of the Urethra
CLASS I.—Order III.																										
1. Privation
2. Want of Breast Milk
3. Purpura and Scurvy
4. Alcoholism { Delirium Tremens } { Intemperance }
CLASS I.—Order IV.																										
1. Thrush
2. Worms, Hydatia, &c.
3. Others
TOTAL OF CLASS I.
CLASS II.—Order I.																										
1. Gout
2. Dropsy
3. Cancer, Tumor, and Polypus
5. Mortification
CLASS II.—Order II.																										
1. Scrofula
2. Tabes Mesenterica
3. Phthisis and Hemoptysis
4. Hydrocephalus
5. Others
TOTAL OF CLASS II.
CLASS III.—Order I.																										
1. Cephalitis
2. Apoplexy
3. Paralysis
4. Insanity
5. Chorea
6. Epilepsy
7. Convulsions
8. Brain Disease, &c.
CLASS III.—Order II.																										
1. Pericarditis
2. Aneurism
3. Heart Disease
CLASS III.—Order III.																										
1. Laryngitis
2. Bronchitis
3. Pleurisy
4. Pneumonia
4A. Congestion of the Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy
5. Asthma
6. Lung Disease
CLASS III.—Order IV.																										
1. Gastritis
2. Enteritis
3. Peritonitis
4. Ascites
5. Ulceration of Intestines
6. Hernia
7. Ileus
8. Intussusception
9. Stricture of Intestines
10. Fistula
11. Stomach Disease, &c.
13. Hepatitis
14. Jaundice
15. Liver Disease, &c....
16. Spleen Disease, &c.
CLASS III.—Order V.																										
3. Nephria
4. Diabetes
5. Stone
6. Cystitis
7. Kidney Disease
Carried forward...

CAUSES of DEATHS of PERSONS at different periods of life, Registered in the District of Brisbane, during the Year 1878
—continued.

* Order II. of Class V., Wounds in Battle, omitted.

TABLE No. XXII.—continued.

CAUSES of DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES Registered in the District of Brisbane, in each Month of the Year 1878—continued.

CLASS, ORDER, AND DISEASE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Brought forward	10	4	14	7	9	3	9	4	7	5	6	7	12	19	13	6	11	8	12	14	7	22	17	6	127	105	232
CLASS III.—Order VI.																											
1. Ovarian Dropsy
2. Uterus Disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
CLASS III.—Order VII.																											
1. Arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
2. Joint Disease
CLASS III.—Order VIII.																											
2. Ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
3. Skin Disease, &c.
TOTAL OF CLASS III.	10	4	14	7	10	3	9	5	7	5	6	10	13	19	13	6	11	8	12	15	7	22	17	6	129	110	239
CLASS IV.—Order I.																											
1. Premature Birth	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	7	12
2. Cyanosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Spina Bifida
4. Other Malformations	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	6
5. Teething	3	...	...	2	5	3	2	2	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	7	2	1	...	2	...	22	16	38
CLASS IV.—Order II.																											
1. Paramenia	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	10	10
2. Childbirth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Order III.																											
1. Old Age	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	6
2. Senile Decay	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	6
CLASS IV.—Order IV.																											
1. Atrophy	7	2	3	5	5	3	2	3	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	1	5	2	...	34	30	64
2. Debility	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	4	5	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	17	15	32
TOTAL OF CLASS IV.	11	3	7	14	11	8	8	11	8	10	2	4	6	10	8	3	2	6	13	8	7	7	4	4	87	88	175
CLASS V.—Order I.																											
1. Fractures, Contusions, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
2. Gunshot Wounds	1	...	1
3. Cuts, Stabs, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Burns
5. Scalds	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Sunstroke	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
7. Poison
8. Bite of a Venomous Reptile or Insect
9. Drowning	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	11
10. Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
11. Killed by a fall from a horse
12. Killed by a kick from a horse
13. Killed by an alligator
14. Killed by a poisonous fish
15. Killed on railway	1	...	1
16. Killed by lightning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Killed by fall of a tree
18. Killed by being run against a tree
19. Killed by falling down a mining shaft
20. Killed by a fall of earth
21. Killed by an explosion of gunpowder
22. Killed by a dray or other vehicle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
23. Killed by fall from a dray	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
24. Killed by a log
25. Killed by a fall from a height
26. Killed by a mining accident
27. Staked while bathing
28. Traumatic Tetanus
29. Injury to spine
30. Blood poisoning
31. Hemorrhage result of a surgical operation...	1	...	1
32. Injury at birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
33. Navel hemorrhage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
* CLASS V.—Order III.																											
1. Murder { By Whites	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Manslaughter { By Blacks
CLASS V.—Order IV.																											
Gunshot Wounds	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cuts, Stabs, &c.</			

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the Registry Districts, with the names of the Persons holding the Office of District Registrar, during the Year 1878.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

HENRY JORDAN, REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

W. T. BLAKENEY, DEPUTY REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Balonne	JAMES BOYLE TONSON.
Blackall	THOMAS J. SADLIER succeeded by JAMES C. WHITE succeeded by WM. H. L. CAMPBELL.
Bowen	WALDRON BURROWES.
East Moreton and Oxley	The REGISTRAR-GENERAL, HENRY JORDAN, and The DEPUTY REGISTRAR-GENERAL, WILLIAM THEOPHILUS BLAKENEY.
Bundaberg	HORACE BURKITT.
Burke	JOSEPH PRESCOTT WELLS.
Burnett	JOHN CONNOLLY.
Caboolture	THOMAS BRYCE.
Cardwell	BRINSLEY G. SHERIDAN succeeded by GEORGE J. GIFFIN.
Charleville	WILLIAM E. PARRY-OKEDEN.
Clermont	WILLIAM CAVE succeeded by JAMES G. CROGHAN.
Cook	JAMES C. BAIRD.
Cunnamulla	WILLIAM OSBORNE NORRIS.
Dalby and Darling Downs North	FREDERICK W. ROCHE.*
Darling Downs West	CHARLES F. CUMMING.
Darling Downs East and Warwick	ARCHIBALD STEWART.
Drayton and Toowoomba, and Darling Downs Central	JOHN ALEXANDER BOYCE.
Etheridge and Gilberton	BERNARD C. MCGROARTY.
Fassifern	JAMES J. ANDERSON succeeded by CHARLES H. BRAND.
Gladstone	JOHN S. POWE.
Gympie	ROBERT D. BEESTON.
Ipswich and West Moreton	WILLIAM HENDREN succeeded by THOMAS W. HOEY.
Kennedy North	WILLIAM SAMWELL.
Kennedy South	JOHN T. HOUGHTON.
Leichhardt	ARTHUR MORLEY FRANCIS.
Logan	ROBERT MILLER.
Mackay	W. R. GOODALL.
Marathon	THOMAS S. SWORD.
Maranoa	HENRY T. MCFARLANE.
Maryborough and Wide Bay	SIDNEY B. TERRY.
Palmer	PHILIP F. SELLHEIM.
Peak Downs	GEORGE F. PRICE.
Rockhampton and Westwood	STANLEY GRANTHAM HILL.
Somerset	CHARLES E. BEDDOME succeeded by HENRY M. CHESTER succeeded by EDMONDS L. BROWN.
Springsure	JOHN G. MACDONALD.
Stanley	GEORGE R. MCPHAIL.
Stanthorpe	CHARLES WILLIAM PITTS.
St. Lawrence	HENRY MONTAGUE COCKBURN.
Tambo	THOMAS J. SADLIER succeeded by JOSIAH MAYNE succeeded by JOHN MCGUIRE succeeded by FREDERICK H. HYDE.
Taroom	R. C. H. UHR succeeded by MARTIN ZERBE.
Tiaro	JOHN MCMULLAN.
Townsville	WILLIAM H. DEAN.
Warrego	JOHN MCK. DUNNE succeeded by ROBERT ALEXANDER.

* Mr. F. W. Roche now on leave for two years.